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ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1985

WITH LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
PROGRAM PLANNING REVIEW AND ANALYSIS STAFF
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF

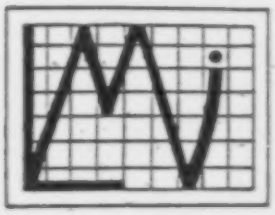
A Labor Market Information Publication of the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

PREFACE

The Annual Planning Report (APR) is intended for use by planning staff engaged in employment, training, education, social services marketing, and research, as well as economic, financial, business and community development programs. The report provides a wide range of information about the District and the Washington Metropolitan Area with special emphasis on the labor force and work force. It also provides a current profile of the Area's labor market environment and presents industrial and occupational projections to the year 1990.

More detailed information is available in other departmental publications and Labor Market Updates containing more specialized data and analysis. The Department also publishes monthly the Area Labor Summary (ALS) containing current estimates of jobs, employment, and unemployment. Information on the characteristics of the unemployed, special Census profiles, pay and prices, and unemployment compensation programs is also published in ALS. Upon request, the Department can often assist in tailoring information concerning employment and unemployment to users' particular needs. For information or assistance call (202) 639-1642 or 1643.

The APR was prepared in the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis, under the general direction of Richard F. Groner. Lawrence Thurston, James T. Cooper, and Eileen Dent prepared the APR. Word processing was performed by Joann Washington. Additional copies of the APR may be obtained from the D.C. Occupational Information Coordinating Committee by calling 639-1083.



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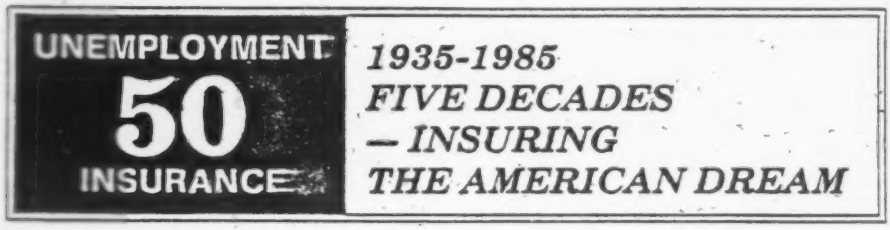

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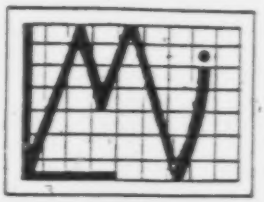
SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

Is your firm considered when mega-buck decisions are made by national and local governments or large corporations and financial institutions?

One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of governmentand private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from aspecial Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).



CES

EMPLOYMENT

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

INTRODUCTION

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ECONOMY--AN OVERVIEW

The economic growth and vitality which has characterized the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) over the past twenty years tends to run counter to the economic health of its central city, the District of Columbia. This condition is not unique to the District and its suburbs but is national in scope. The number of jobs and people are declining in large central cities. Census data indicate that the trend is toward decentralization as the majority of people living in SMSAs now live in the suburbs. If the total national population is divided into central city, suburban, and rural, the largest group is now suburban.

The impact of the national recessions of 1980 and 1981-1982 persisted in 1983 in the District. The number of jobs in the District declined for three consecutive years. Between 1980 and 1981,the number of jobs in the City declined by 5,100 (0.8 percent). During 1982, employment declined an additional 13,100 jobs. By 1983, industry employment in the District had fallen another 1,300 jobs from the previous year. The level and rate of unemployment, also, continued to show a steady rise in 1983. The average number of unemployed District residents rose from 32,000 in 1982 to 37,000 in 1983. This was on top of the 5,000 increase between 1981 and 1982. Similarly, the jobless rate rose from 10.6 percent in 1982 to 11.7 percent in 1983. In the previous year (1982), the jobless rate rose from 9.0 percent to 10.6 percent. In spite of the rising level and rate of joblessness, the number of employed District residents increased from 275,000 in 1982 to 282,000 in 1983.

After three years of economic decline (1980-1983) and stagnation, the District's economy made strong gains in 1984. Between 1983 and 1984, the District's unemployment rate had its sharpest decline on record--dropping 2.7 percentage points from 11.7 percent in 1983 to 9.0 percent in 1984. Strong over the year gains in employment (9,000) coupled with significant declines in unemployment (8,000) caused a sharp drop in the District jobless rate. Similarly, the number of jobs in the City which had shown steady decline between 1980 and 1983, rebounded between 1983 and 1984. The total number of jobs in the City increased from 596,600 in 1983 to 611,600 in 1984--a 2.5 percent increase. More siginificantly this growth was entirely in the private sector, were employment increased 4.6 percent over the year. Government employment declined from 258,800 in 1983 to 258,200 in 1984. With the suburban portion of the economy at or near full employment, coninued growth in the area economy is expected to result in further improvement in the District's economy. The output of goods and services as measured by the Gross District Product [GDP] also rose between 1983 and 1984.

THE WASHINGTON AREA ECONOMY--AN OVERVIEW

Improvements in the Metropolitan Area economy were widespread during 1984. Industry employment rebounded in 1983 and 1984 after declining between 1981 and 1982. During 1983, industry employment in the Area

TABLE I

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA ECONOMIC BAROMETERS 1983-1984

	1983	1984
Area Retail Sales (Millions)	$21,199	22,834
Consumer Price Index (67=100)	294.7	308.9
Labor Force D.C. (000)	320	320
Labor Force MSA 1/	1,856	1,951
Unemployed D.C.	37	29
Unemployed MSA 1/	98	81
Unemployed Rate D.C.	11.7	9.0
Unemployed Rate MSA 1/	5.3	4.2
Total Value of Permit Authorized Contruction SMSA (000,000)	$2,447.6	4.1 $2,631.6
Housing Starts	$31,886	$34,191
Per Capita Income D.C.	$15,744	N/A
Per Capital Income SMSA	N/A	N/A
D.C. Motor Vehicle Excise Tac (000)	$15,226	$21,804 2/
D.C. Sales Tax (000)	$271,855	$296,956
Real Gross Product D.C. [Millions]	$12,234	$12,330

1/ Information is for the Washington, D.C. MSA.

2/ There was a rate change in 1984.

Source: Compiled by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis. (Data is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Bureau of the Census; Federal Home Loan Bond System; National Association of Home Builders; D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue; Bureau of Economic Analysis; and Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company).

increased by 2.4 percent. Between 1983 and 1984 Area employment rose an additional 5.7 percent. Between 1982 and 1983 unemployment in Metropolitan Washington declined marginally. Similar gains were evident in Area resident employment. As the national and area economies pulled out of the recession, more Area residents were employed in 1983 and 1984 than the previous year. With the second year of national and local recovery, the level and rate of unemployment dropped significantly in the Washington Area. Between 1983 and 1984 the number of jobless area residents dropped from 98,000 to 81,000; while the unemployment rate fell from 5.3 percent to 4.2 percent.

Other sectors of the Area economy that were negatively affected by the 1981-82 recession also rebounded in 1983 and continued to improve in 1984. Housing starts which showed marginal gains between 1981 and 1982 (0.6 percent), increased significantly between 1982 and 1983 by 73.1 percent, an atypical increase reflecting the severeity of the 1982 recession in the Washington, D.C., SMSA. During 1984, housing starts in the Area increased another 7.2 percent. However, the National Association of Home Builders expects housing starts to decline approximately 18.7 percent during 1985. The decline in housing starts according to NAHB will be due to a declining economy in the second half of 1985 and the restrictions placed on home building in Montgomery County. Retail sales also rose between 1983 and 1984--7.7 percent-- as disposable incomes increased with increased employment. Washington area construction permits totaled $2.6 billion in 1984, a gain of $183.9 million over the previous year's record high. This 7.5 percent increase in valuation continued 1983's construction boom.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY--AN OVERVIEW

Substained growth was evident throughout 1983 and 1984 for the Nation. Between 1982 and 1983, the number of jobs increased by 382,000 (0.4 percent). By 1984, the total number of jobs in the nation increased by 4.6 percent. Similarly, unemployment which peaked in December 1982 dropped steadily throughout 1983 from 11,044,000 in December 1982 to 9,995,000 in December 1983. The decline in joblessness that began in 1983 continued into 1984, with most of the decline occurring during the first half of the year. Employment rose approximately 1,200,000 between 1982 and 1983, while the unemployment rate declined from 9.7 percent in 1982 to 9.6 percent in 1983. With employment in the nation showing sharp gains during the first half of 1984, the U.S. jobless rate dropped from 9.6 percent in 1983 to 7.5 percent in 1984.

TABLE II
The District of Columbia
Gross Product
(1967=100) 1/

Year	Gross District Product Index
1967	100.0
1968	99.8
1969	97.8
1970	97.0
1971	97.9
1972	99.9
1973	101.4
1974	101.4
1975	101.1
1976	100.5
1977	102.1
1978	104.6
1979	106.1
1980	106.9
1981	107.3
1982	107.1
1983	109.9
1984	110.8

1/ The indices for 1983 and 1984 are not comparable with earlier years due to a change in the base year. The base years for 1983 and 1984 1972=100.

Source: C&P Telephone Company, Research Division.

TABLE III
The Washington Metropolitan Area
Product
(In Millions)

Year	Current Dollars	Constant (1967) Dollars
1960	$7,395.5	$9,003.7
1961	7,814.4	9,540.7
1962	8,807.9	10,286.3
1963	9,538.4	10,866.8
1964	10,506.3	11,580.2
1965	11,797.6	12,460.2
1966	12,930.6	13,275.7
1967	13,987.0	13,987.0
1968	15,413.4	14,930.5
1969	17,074.7	15,333.0
1970	18,714.3	15,876.7
1971	20,454.5	16,525.7
1972	22,483.2	17,292.0
1973	24,846.2	18,094.6
1974	27,026.8	18,272.0
1975	29,245.4	18,339.1
1976	31,926.7	18,761.5
1977	35,431.6	19,459.9
1978	38,889.9	20,079.8
1979	43,240.5	20,851.9
1980	47,522.9	21,176.4
1981	53,377.6	21,215.7
1982	56,490.1	21,159.0

Source: C&P Telephone Company, Research Division.

INDUSTRY WAGES: 1981-1983

Worker wages in the District of Columbia rose 14.8 percent over the 2 year period 1981-1983. This compares to an 11.8 percent increase for all US workers and a 12.1 percent increase for workers in the Washington Area. Recent increases, however, have been more modest as a result of the 1981-82 recession. The increase in wages between 1982 and 1983 was 5.8 percent. The average worker in the City earned $23,842 per year or $6,298 more than the average US worker in 1983.

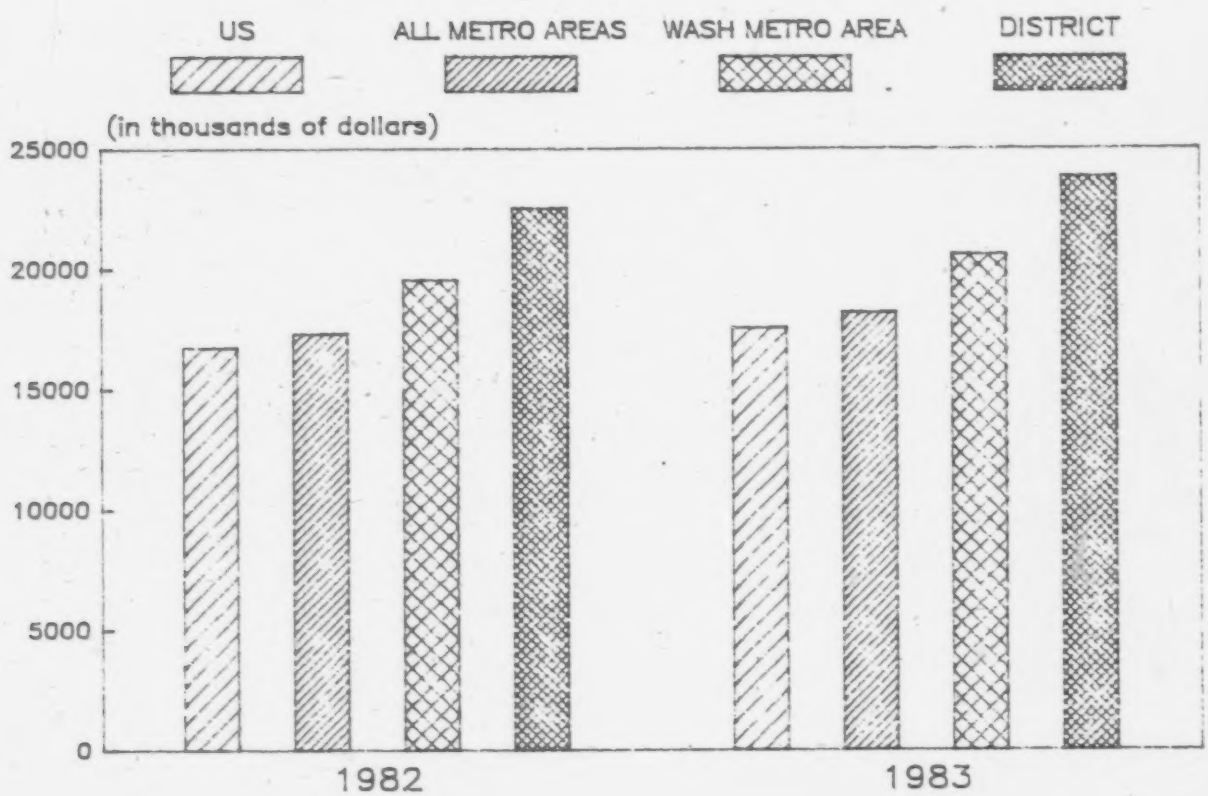
District wages in 1983 varied significantly by industry. Workers in the Transportation, Communications, and Public Utility (TCPU) industry ($30,451 per year) received the highest average wage, excluding mining. The lowest average wage ($11,348 per year) was paid to retail trade workers. Workers in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE) industry received the largest increase, over the two year period (25.4 percent) and in 1983 (13.8 percent). Government workers earned more than those in the private sector ($27,780 vs $20,703), but private sector workers in the City have had the largest pay increases over the last two years (1981-83).

TABLE IV
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY OF COVERED WORKERS: 1981 to 1983 1/

	Avevage Annual Pay			% Change	
	1981	1982	2/ 1983	1981 to 1983	1982 to 1983
United States	$15,690	$16,736	$17,544	11.8	4.8
All Metropolitan Areas	16,221	17,322	18,183	12.1	5.0
Washington Metropolitan Area 3/	17,984	19,533	20,595	14.5	5.3
District of Columbia	20,761	22,537	23,842	14.8	5.8
Private Sector	17,665	19,276	20,703	17.2	7.4
Mining 4/	43,888	39,422	42,936	-2.0	8.9
Construction	19,384	21,114	21,828	13.0	3.4
Manufacturing	24,933	25,842	26,909	7.7	4.1
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	25,190	28,135	30,451	20.9	8.2
Wholesale Trade	23,393	25,182	26,586	13.6	5.6
Retail Trade	10,189	10,785	11,348	11.4	5.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	17,619	19,415	22,096	25.4	3.8
Services	17,818	19,565	21,003	17.9	7.3
Government	24,464	26,571	27,780	13.6	4.5

1/ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.
2/ Data are preliminary.
3/ Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)
4/ An anomaly to the District. A number of national mineral and oil extraction firms maintain government affairs offices in the City. In a recent quarter there were 26 such firms employing 76 workers (less than 3 workers per firm).

ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY



CONSUMER PRICES

From the period 1979 to 1984, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) in the Washington Area was up from 218.6 to 294.7, an increase of 34.7 percent. The sharpest rises, during the 1979-1984 period, occurred between 1979 and 1981, due to two events. In the late 1970s petroleum prices escalated resulting in price shocks throughout the U.S. economy. Food prices also rose rapidly in the late 1970s as a result of the boom bust cycle in farming.

The rate of increase in the CPI-U for both the Nation and the Washington Area has decelerated in recent year to year changes, from double digit increases between 1979 and 1981 to 6 to 3 percent between 1981 to 1984. The reasons for the decreases in the inflation rates are varied. Since April 1981, declining petroleum prices, stablizing food prices, along with tighter monetary policies, a major recession and the strong dollar have all contributed to the substantial deceleration in the rate of inflation.

Between 1982 and 1983, the average annual pay for workers in the Washington Area increased 5.3 percent and the Area's CPI-U increased only 4.4 percent. Since the increase in nominal wages was greater than the CPI-U in the Washington Area, Area workers on average received an increase in real wages between 1982 and 1983.

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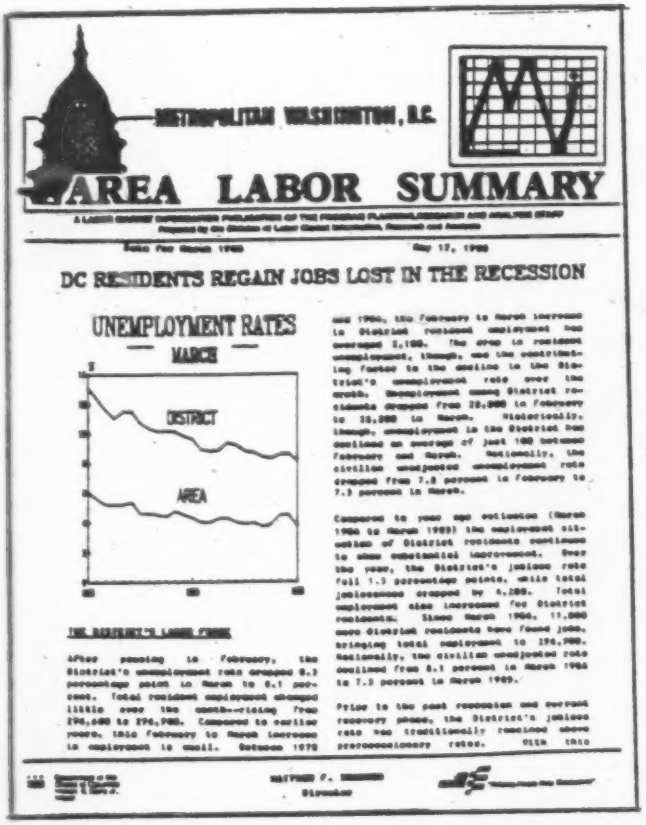
TABLE V

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (CPI-U)
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA
ALL ITEMS
1970-1984
(1967=100)

Year	Annual Average
1970	117.6
1971	122.7
1972	126.9
1973	135.0
1974	150.0
1975	161.6
1976	171.1
1977	183.0
1978	197.0
1979	218.6
1980	244.7
1981	267.3
1982	281.9
1983	294.7
1984	308.9

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND JOB STATISTICS



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

DC RESIDENTS REGAIN JOBS LOST IN THE RECESSION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
MARCH

The AREA LABOR SUMMARY is a FREE service of JOB SERVICE for the use of Washington area employers and the community. Free subscriptions may be made by calling the Labor Market Information & Research Division on (202) 639–1642.

POPULATION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

According to the Census Bureau, the population in the District of Columbia declined by 15.7 percent between 1970 and 1980 (See Table VI). This decline in population over the decade was not distributed evenly among the white and nonwhite populations or by city wards.

The white population dropped sharply over the first half of the 1970s and climbed slightly for several years during the late 1970s. Growth in the late 1970s was too small, though, to offset the declines of the early 1970s as the white population decreased 17.9 percent over the decade. This decline of 17.9 percent in the white population was significantly less than the 33.3 percent and 39.4 percent experienced between 1950-1960 and 1960-1970.

Between 1970 and 1980, the nonwhite population declined for the first time since 1960, by 14.9 percent. According to the Census Bureau, a significant portion of this decline (in the nonwhite population) occurred after 1975, when the white population began to increase. An analysis of the District's population indicates that sharp declines in the nonwhite population was due to the movement of middle income blacks to the suburbs and a substantial decline in average household size. Even with these contrasting demographic movements, nonwhites increased their share of total population from 72.3 percent in 1970 to 73.1 percent in 1980.

Table VI further indicates that the loss in population by wards was not evenly distributed. Ward 2 had the largest absolute (-22,300) and relative (-23.5 percent) declines in population between 1970 and 1980. Ward 3 had the smallest absolute (-6,600) and relative (-7.0 percent) declines in population between 1970 and 1980. (See Table VII for the age, race, and sex distribution of the 1980 District of Columbia population.)

The District's population declined further in 1981, to 632,000. In 1985, total population in the District should stablize around 620,000 (See Table VIII). This is 2.8 percent lower than the 1980 population. Table VIII also shows the change in population between 1970 - 1980 and the expected change between 1980 and 1985 in the District of Columbia.

DISTRICT POPULATION: 1970 TO 1985

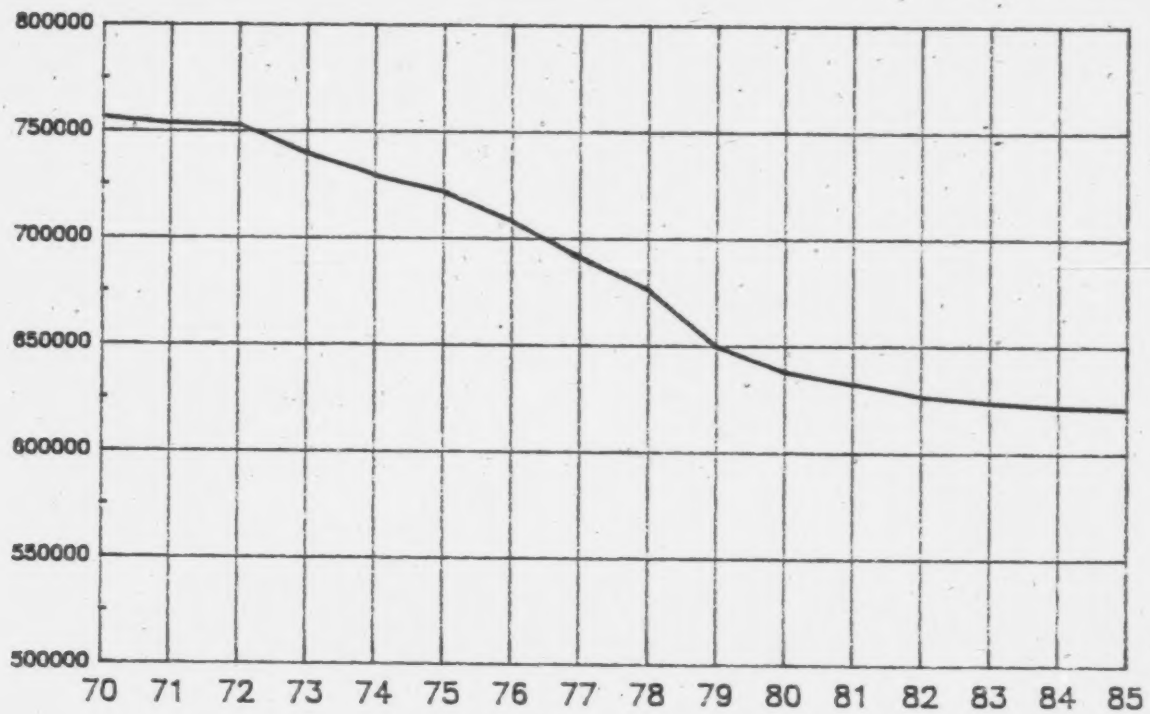


TABLE VI
POPULATION CHANGE BY RACE, BY WARD
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1970 - 1980

AREA	TOTAL			WHITE			NONWHITE*		
	1970	1980	%Change	1970	1980	%Change	1970	1980	%Change
City	756,510	637,651	- 15.7	209,300	171,796	- 18	547,200	465,855	- 15
Ward									
1	94,000	77,400	- 17.7	19,300	18,500	- 4	74,700	59,000	- 21
2	95,000	72,700	- 23.5	41,300	30,300	- 27	53,700	42,300	- 21
3	94,900	88,300	- 7.0	90,400	80,900	- 11	4,500	7,500	+ 67
4	94,500	82,900	- 12.3	18,000	10,300	- 43	76,500	72,500	- 5
5	94,200	81,700	- 13.3	10,000	6,900	- 31	84,200	74,800	- 11
6	94,600	73,400	- 22.4	13,800	15,100	+ 9	80,800	58,300	- 28
7	94,900	83,400	- 12.1	6,300	3,200	- 49	88,600	80,200	- 9
8	94,400	77,900	- 17.5	10,200	6,600	- 35	84,200	71,200	- 15

*Nonwhite includes Black and Other

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE VII
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION 1/ a/
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1980

	Both Sexes			Males			Females		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
All Ages	637,651	171,796	465,855	285,700	75,700	209,900	352,000	96,000	255,900
0-4	39,900	3,900	36,000	20,000	1,700	18,300	19,800	2,100	17,700
5-9	45,900	5,000	40,900	22,300	2,500	19,800	23,600	2,500	21,100
10-14	45,000	4,900	40,100	23,100	2,500	20,600	21,900	2,400	19,500
15-19	56,300	7,400	48,900	26,300	3,800	22,500	30,000	3,700	26,400
20-24	61,100	8,300	52,800	26,000	4,200	21,800	35,100	4,100	31,000
25-29	59,600	19,300	40,400	26,700	9,000	17,700	33,000	10,300	22,600
30-34	52,900	18,600	34,300	23,600	8,600	15,000	29,300	10,000	19,200
35-39	41,000	14,800	26,200	19,000	7,600	11,400	22,000	7,200	14,800
40-44	34,100	9,400	24,700	15,700	4,900	10,800	18,400	4,500	13,900
45-49	34,100	9,200	25,000	15,800	4,500	11,300	18,300	4,600	13,700
50-54	33,900	10,100	23,800	14,900	4,500	10,400	19,000	5,600	13,400
55-59	33,700	11,800	21,900	14,400	5,000	9,400	19,200	6,800	12,500
60-64	30,900	12,500	18,400	13,200	5,100	8,100	17,700	7,400	10,300
65+	69,200	36,600	32,600	24,700	11,800	12,900	44,500	24,800	19,700

1/ Distribution by age and sex estimated by D.C. Department of Employment Services; Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.
a/ Detail may not add totals due to independent rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau and D.C. Department of Employment Services.

TABLE VIII
POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1970 and 1980 Estimated 1971-1979 and Projected 1981 to 1985

Year	Population	Percent Change by Year
1970	756,510	
1971	753,600	-0.4
1972	752,700	-0.1
1973	739,600	-1.7
1974	729,100	-1.4
1975	721,800	-1.0
1976	707,900	-1.9
1977	691,500	-2.3
1978	676,100	-2.2
1979	649,500	-3.9
1980	637,651	-1.8
1981	632,000	-0.9
1982	626,000	-1.0
1983	623,000	-0.5
1984	621,000	-0.3
1985	620,000	-0.2

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census and the D.C. Department of Employment Services Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

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THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The rapid population growth of the 1960s (38.0 percent) propelled the Washington Area into seventh place among the nation's largest metropolitan areas in 1970, the position it held in 1980. The final 1980 Census count showed a population of 3,060,240 in the Washington Metropolitan Area, a net gain of 134,121, or 4.6 percent, over the 1970 total (See Table IX).

Northern Virginia absorbed most of the Area's growth, with a gain of 168,469. Fairfax County had the Area's largest numerical increase, adding 142,626 people over the decade to the already populous county. The outer counties of Loudoun and Prince William also had significant population growth over the decade--rising by 59,832. Loudoun County, the least populated county in Northern Virginia, had the highest growth rate of all area jurisdictions, rising 54.6 percent over the decade. Arlington County and the city of Alexandria populations declined between 1970 and 1980.

The Maryland portion of the metropolitan area gained about half as many people as Northern Virginia. Population in the three Maryland counties comprising the Washington Area increased 6.9 percent (84,669) over the decade. In contrast to the previous decade, Prince George's County showed slight gains during the 1970s, increasing just 0.5 percent. Montgomery County accounted for two-thirds of the gains in this segment of the SMSA. Charles County, not a part of the SMSA until after the 1970 Census, posted the highest growth rate (52 percent) of the three Maryland counties.

By 1985, Area population is expected to total 3,359,000 with the fastest growth in the outer counties--Charles County in Maryland and Loudoun and Prince William counties in Virginia. For a tabular analysis of the area's population by race and jurisdiction in 1970, 1980, and 1983 see Table X.

1/ The Washington Post Retail Memo, May 1981.

TABLE IX
POPULATION BY JURISDICTION
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1970, 1980, and Projected 1985

	Distribution			Percent		
	1970	1980	1985	1970	1980	1985
Metropolitan Area	2,925,961	3,060,240	3,359,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Washington, D.C.	756,510	637,651	620,000	26.0	20.8	18.5
Suburban Ring	2,169,451	2,422,589	2,739,000	74.0	79.2	81.5
Maryland Suburbs	1,232,206	1,316,875	1,462,400	42.3	43.0	43.5
Charles County	47,678	72,751	82,600	1.6	2.4	2.5
Montgomery County	522,809	579,053	657,200	18.0	18.9	19.6
Prince Georges County	661,719	665,071	722,600	22.7	21.7	21.5
Virginia Suburbs	937,245	1,105,714	1,276,600	31.7	36.1	38.0
Alexandria City	110,927	103,217	113,600	3.8	3.4	3.4
Arlington County	174,284	152,599	165,200	6.0	5.0	4.9
Fairfax City	22,727	19,390	20,600	0.8	0.6	0.6
Fairfax County	454,275	596,901	702,000	15.6	19.5	20.9
Falls Church City	10,772	9,515	10,300	0.4	0.3	0.3
Loudoun County	37,150	57,427	68,800	1.3	1.9	2.0
Prince William County	127,110	166,665	196,100	3.8	5.4	5.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau 1970 and 1980, and 1983 estimates by D.C. Department of Employment Services and Maryland Department of Human Resources.

1/ Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding.

TABLE X

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY RACE AND JURISDICTION
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1970, 1980, and Estimated 1983
(Percent)

	1970		1980		1983	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Metropolitan Area	74.2	25.8	67.7	32.3	N/A	N/A
Washington, D.C.	27.7	72.3	26.9	73.1	27.2	72.8
Suburban Ring	90.6	9.4	78.1	21.9	N/A	N/A
Maryland Suburbs	88.5	11.5	71.7	28.3	68.0	32.0
Charles County	71.2	28.8	78.1	21.9	76.6	23.4
Montgomery County	94.5	5.5	85.6	14.4	83.2	16.8
Prince Georges County	85.0	15.0	58.9	41.4	53.4	46.6
Virginia Suburbs	93.4	6.6	86.6	13.4	N/A	N/A
Alexandria City	84.9	15.1	72.4	27.6	N/A	N/A
Arlington County	92.6	7.4	82.6	17.4	N/A	N/A
Fairfax City	97.9	2.1	93.3	6.7	N/A	N/A
Fairfax County	95.8	4.2	88.7	11.3	N/A	N/A
Falls Church City	97.8	2.2	93.0	7.0	N/A	N/A
Loudoun County	87.3	12.7	89.7	10.3	N/A	N/A
Prince William County	94.0	6.0	89.3	10.7	N/A	N/A

Source: 1980 Census and 1983 estimates by D.C. Department of Employment Services and Maryland Department of Human Resources.

Note: Population data by race was not available for 1983 at time of publication for the Virginia portion of the Washington D.C SMSA.

The number of households in the Metropolitan Area are expected to increase faster than the population between 1980 and the year 2000. Between 1980 and the year 2000, the number of households is expected to increase 30.9 percent compared to 17.9 percent for the total population. According to the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, there will be more than 1.4 million households in the Washington Area in the year 2000 1/. Approximately 337,300 more households are expected in the Area by the year 2000.

The largest concentration of households is projected to be in the inner core and inner suburbs. Over fifty percent (53.2 percent) of all households will likely be in the District, Arlington, Fairfax County, Fairfax City, Falls Church City, Montgomery County, and Prince Georges County. The largest relative growth will occur in the outer suburbs, however. Table XI below shows the number of households by county in 1980 as well as the number of projected households in 1985, 1990, and the year 2000.

TABLE XI
HOUSEHOLD FORECASTS FOR THE WASHINGTON SMSA
1980 VS 1985 and 2000

	1980	1985	%Increase '85 vs '80	2000	%Increase '00 vs '80
District	253,100	259,800	+ 2.6%	264,700	+ 4.6
Arlington, Va	71,700	74,100	3.3	81,000	13.0
Alexandria, Va.	49,200	52,800	7.3	58,600	19.1
Inner Core	374,000	386,700	3.4	404,300	8.1
Fairfax County, Va.	205,300	232,400	13.2	300,800	46.5
Fairfax City, Va.	7,200	7,300	1.4	7,900	9.7
Falls Church, Va.	4,300	4,500	4.7	5,100	18.6
Montogomery County, Md.	207,300	230,400	11.1	288,200	39.0
Prince George's Co., Md.	225,400	236,800	5.1	279,400	24.0
Inner Suburbs	649,500	711,400	9.5	881,400	35.7
Loudoun Co., Va.	18,700	23,700	26.7	39,400	110.7
Manassas/Manassas Park Cities, Va.	6,900	8,000	15.9	11,100	60.9
Prince William Co., Va.	43,800	56,500	29.0	94,000	114.6
Outer Suburbs	69,400	88,200	27.1	144,500	108.2
AREA TOTAL	1,092,900	1,186,300	8.5%	1,430,200	30.9%

1/ These estimates excludes Charles County, Maryland.

Source: Retail Memo and Sales Planner, A Marketing Service; January 1984, The Washington Post.

By the year 2000, as a result of increased households, there will be increased demands for public utilities, housing, construction, appliances, as well as other types of consumer goods and services.

WASHINGTON AREA
JOBS AND OCCUPATIONS IN THE YEAR

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An Economic Profile

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Division of Labor Market Information and Research
500 C Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 639-1642
or
The D.C. Occupational Coordinating Committee
500 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
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- Labor Market Information

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- 25 percent of Second-Year Wages up to $1,500 credit per employee

Applicant Testing
- Typing and Shorthand
- Vocabulary and Spelling
- Aptitude
- Occupational

Directory of Services

Job Bank	724-3785
Employer Services Center	639-1601
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	639-1318
Bonding Information	639-1318
Temporary Placement Service:	
7a.m.—11 a.m.	673-4510
11 a.m.—5 p.m.	673-6995

Department of Employment Services
Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

The District of Columbia

After peaking at 9.7 percent in 1977, the District's unemployment rate declined, bottoming out at 7.3 percent in 1980. As the 1981 recession took hold, the District's unemployment rate rose from 7.3 percent in 1980 to 9.0 percent 1981. The rise in the rate between 1980 and 1981 resulted from an increase of 3,000 more unemployed and 23,000 fewer employed District residents. As the recession continued, the unemployment rate rose from 9.0 percent in 1981 to 10.6 percent in 1982. The unemployment rate rose further to 11.7 percent during 1983.

After three consecutive years of increases, the unemployment rate dropped sharply in 1984 from 11.7 percent in 1983 to 9.0 percent in 1984. This is the sharpest decline on record.

Table XII outlines and compares District residents' unemployment rates by sex, age, and race in 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, and 1984. This table shows that while the overall unemployment rate declined between 1979 and 1980, significant segments of the District's labor force were experiencing rising or unchanging unemployment rates. Unemployment rates rose for nonwhite males 20+ and remained unchanged for nonwhite females 20+ between 1979 and 1980. Unemployment rates for other demographic groups declined between 1979 and 1980. Nonwhite males and females 20+ represented 60.9 percent of the District's labor force in 1980. Teenagers, who have a somewhat loose labor force attachment, accounted for the total decline in the level of unemployment between 1979 and 1980. This indicates that less than 40 percent of the labor force was responsible for the 0.2 percentage point drop in the rate between 1979 and 1980. The small drop in the unemployment rate distorted the unemployment problems of a majority (20 and over population) of District residents. The 20 years and older population represents the prime working age and heads of household population (breadwinners) in the District of Columbia.

By 1981, the jobless rates for all demographic groups had increased over the year, reflecting the impact of structural unemployment, as well as the 1981-1982 recession. Between 1980 and 1981, the unemployment rate rose least among nonwhite females 20+ (0.2 percentage points). During the previous year, their rate remained unchanged at 7.8 percent. During 1981, jobless rates for nonwhite teenagers rose the sharpest--9.1 percentage points to 37.1 percent. During 1982, black youths (16-19) continued to be hard hit, as their jobless rate increased another 5.7 percentage points.

As the overall rate rose 1.6 percentage points between 1981 and 1982, the white rate in the City declined by 0.7 percentage point. The declines for white males and white females were nearly equal as their unemployment rates dropped 0.8 and 0.6 percentage points. Nonwhite males unemployment rate increased 3.7 percentage points and nonwhite females

TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1979-1983
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	Unemployment Rates						Difference				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984
TOTAL	7.5	7.3	9.0	10.6	11.7	9.0	-0.3	1.8	1.6	0.9	-2.7
MALE	7.4	7.5	9.6	12.0	14.3	9.2	0.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	-5.1
FEMALE	7.7	6.9	8.4	9.2	9.1	8.8	-0.8	1.5	0.8	-0.1	-0.3
MALE 20+	5.9	6.4	8.7	N/A	13.2	7.9	0.5	2.3	N/A	N/A	-5.3
FEMALE 20+	6.7	6.2	7.0	N/A	7.4	7.3	-0.5	0.8	N/A	N/A	-0.1
16-19, BOTH SEXES	29.4	25.6	34.8	36.9	43.7	36.5	-3.8	9.2	2.1	6.8	-7.2
WHITE	3.8	3.5	4.7	4.0	3.4	2.3	-0.3	1.2	-0.7	-0.6	-1.1
MALE	3.7	3.6	4.5	3.7	4.1	2.2	-0.1	0.9	-0.8	0.4	-1.9
FEMALE	3.9	3.4	4.9	4.3	2.7	2.5	-0.5	1.5	-0.6	-1.6	-0.2
MALE 20+	3.8	3.5	4.3	N/A	4.1	1.7	-0.3	0.8	N/A	N/A	-2.4
FEMALE 20+	4.2	3.4	4.9	N/A	2.7	2.5	-0.8	1.5	N/A	N/A	-0.2
NONWHITE	9.3	9.2	11.1	13.8	15.8	12.1	-0.1	1.9	2.7	2.0	-3.7
MALE	9.2	9.8	12.2	15.9	19.3	12.7	0.6	2.4	3.7	3.4	-6.6
FEMALE	9.4	8.7	10.0	11.7	12.3	11.6	-0.7	1.3	1.7	0.6	-0.7
MALE 20+	7.0	8.2	11.1	N/A	17.6	11.1	1.2	2.9	N/A	N/A	-6.5
FEMALE 20+	7.8	7.8	8.0	N/A	9.8	9.5	0.0	0.2	N/A	N/A	-0.3
16-19, BOTH SEXES	31.7	28.0	37.1	42.8	52.4	40.5	-3.7	9.1	5.7	9.6	-11.9

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment Structure and Trends, Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

unemployment rate increased 1.7 percentage points between 1981 and 1982 as the effects of the 1981-82 recession continued to impact on nonwhites in the District.

During 1983, the District's unemployment rate continued to rise. Between 1982 and 1983, the District's unemployment rate rose from 10.6 percent to 11.7 percent. As in the previous year, the rise in the rate was spread unevenly among the District's labor force. The jobless rate for whites declined from 4.0 percent in 1982 to 3.4 percent in 1983, while the nonwhite rate rose from 13.8 percent in 1982 to 15.8 percent in 1983. The jobless rate increased least for female (0.6 percentage point) than for males (3.4 percentage points) between 1982 and 1983.

After three consecutive years of increases, the employment conditions improved in the District during 1984. The improved employment conditions were evident among all segments of the District's population. The jobless rate decreased most for nonwhite youth 16-19 (11.9 percentage points) whose rate had increased by 15.3 percentage points between 1981 and 1983. After declining by 0.7 and 0.6 percentage point between 1981-82 and 1982-83, the jobless rate for whites in the District declined further by 1.1 percentage points between 1983-84. Female unemployment rates decreased the least between 1983 and 1984--from 9.1 percent in 1983 to 8.8 percent in 1984.

For a tabular analysis of the District's labor force status by age, race, and sex for 1983 and 1984 (See Table XIII). Table XIV provides historical data on the District's labor force status along with projections for 1985. As Table XIV indicates, the jobless rate in the District is expected to decline further in 1985, in the absence of a national recession.

TABLE XIII

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY AGE, RACE AND SEX 1/, 2/

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1983 and 1984

(000)

	1983				1984			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL	320	282	37	11.7	320	291	29	9.0
MALE	160	136	23	14.3	160	145	15	9.2
FEMALE	160	145	15	9.1	160	146	14	8.8
MALE 20+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	153	141	12	7.9
FEMALE 20+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	152	141	11	7.3
16-19, BOTH SEXES	156	135	20	43.2	15	10	6	36.5
WHITE	100	96	4	3.4	100	97	2	2.3
MALE	49	46	2	4.1	51	50	1	2.2
FEMALE	51	50	1	2.7	48	47	1	2.5
MALE 20+	49	47	2	4.1	50	50	1	1.7
FEMALE 20+	50	49	1	4.9	47	46	1	2.5
NONWHITE	214	181	33	15.8	214	188	26	12.1
MALE	106	86	20	19.3	106	93	13	12.7
FEMALE	108	95	13	12.3	108	95	12	11.6
MALE 20+	101	83	18	17.6	100	89	11	11.1
FEMALE 20+	100	90	10	9.8	101	91	10	9.5
16-19, BOTH SEXES	11	5	6	52.4	13	8	5	40.5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment Structure and Trends, Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

1/ Labor Force estimates for white teenagers (16-19 year old) are not of publishable quality.

2/ Detail does not add to totals due to independent rounding.

TABLE XIV

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT [1]/

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1970-1984 AND PROJECTED 1985

(THOUSANDS)

YEAR	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1970	358	341	18	4.8
1971	361	347	13	3.6
1972	349	330	19	5.4
1973	349	328	22	6.3
1974	328	309	21	6.0
1975	342	316	26	7.6
1976	335	306	30	9.1
1977	331	299	32	9.7
1978	339	310	28	8.4
1979	328	304	25	7.5
1980	323	300	24	7.3
1981	305	277	27	9.0
1982	307	275	32	10.6
1983	320	282	37	11.7
1984	320	291	29	9.0
1985	324-322	298-295	26-27	8.0-8.5

Source: Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (1970-84). Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis (1985 Projected).

[1]/ Data between 1970 and 1978 are not strictly comparable with the data between 1979 and 1983, because of revisions to 1979-1983 data.

THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The Metropolitan Area's jobless rate peaked in 1975 at 5.5 percent, and steadily declined thereafter until 1980. As Table XV indicates, the Metropolitan Area was not spared from the effects of the 1981-1982 recession. Between 1980 and 1981, the Area's unemployment rate rose from 4.3 percent to 4.9 percent. During 1981, joblessness reached a record level 83,000. This was 10,000 higher than the previous year. While unemployment was rising during 1981, employment fell by 7,000 from the previous year.

During 1982, the Washington Metropolitan Area economy continued to be hampered by the national recession. Between 1981 and 1982, unemployment reached another record level (98,000), with 5.8 percent of the labor force out of work. Unemployment rose substantially over the year while employment of Area residents made only modest gains (3,000) between 1981 and 1982. As the national and area economies began to rebound from the 1981-82 recession, Area unemployment dropped from 98,400 in 1982 to 92,700 in 1983. Employment among Area residents also showed significant gains, rising 5.2 percent between 1982 and 1983. Employment in the Area increased from 1,607,700 in 1982 to 1,690,600 in 1983. The Area's employment situation continued to improve during 1984. District residents--and to a lesser extent, surburban residents--have benefited from the overall improvements in the Area and national economies.

TABLE XV

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT [1]/
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1970-1984 AND PROJECTED 1985
(THOUSANDS)

YEAR	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1970	1242	1203	39	3.1
1971	1266	1232	34	2.7
1972	1319	1275	44	3.3
1973	1389	1330	58	4.2
1974	1388	1327	61	4.4
1975	1418	1341	78	5.5
1976	1456	1381	75	5.2
1977	1542	1462	80	5.2
1978	1556	1482	74	4.8
1979	1655	1581	74	4.5
1980	1684	1611	73	4.3
1981	1687	1605	83	4.9
1982	1706	1608	98	5.8
1983	1856	1758	85	5.3
1984	1951	1870	81	4.2
1985	2011	1929	82	4.1

Source: Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (1970-80). Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis; Office Planning and Analysis Staff.

[1]/ Data between 1970 and 1982 are not comparable with the 1983 and 1984 because of a change in the defination of the Washington, D.C. Area. Data for the years 1983 and 1984 include the Washington, D.C. SMSA plus Frederick and Calvert Counties in Maryland, and Stafford County in Virginia.

THE SUBURBAN AREA

During the first half of the 1970s, the suburban unemployment rate showed a general upward shift, peaking in 1975 at 4.7 percent and then declining to 3.6 percent in 1980. Like the District and the SMSA, the 1980 national recession had little if any impact on the suburban unemployment rate--it declined between 1979 and 1980. The 1981-82 recession, though, had a significant impact on the suburban unemployment rate as it rose 0.6 percentage point during 1981.

As the 1981-1982 recession intensified, the suburban jobless rate increased from 4.2 percent in 1981 to 4.7 percent in 1982. Total joblessness increased by 12.1 percent while total employment rose only 0.7 percent between 1981 and 1982. As a result of the economic recovery, the suburban jobless rate declined between 1982 and 1983.

With the continued economic recovery in 1984, suburban residents' employment situation continued to show improvement. The suburban unemployment rate continued to decline in 1984. In the absence of a national recession, the unemployment rate for suburban residents should likewise stabilize around the 1984 rate in 1985.

TABLE XVI

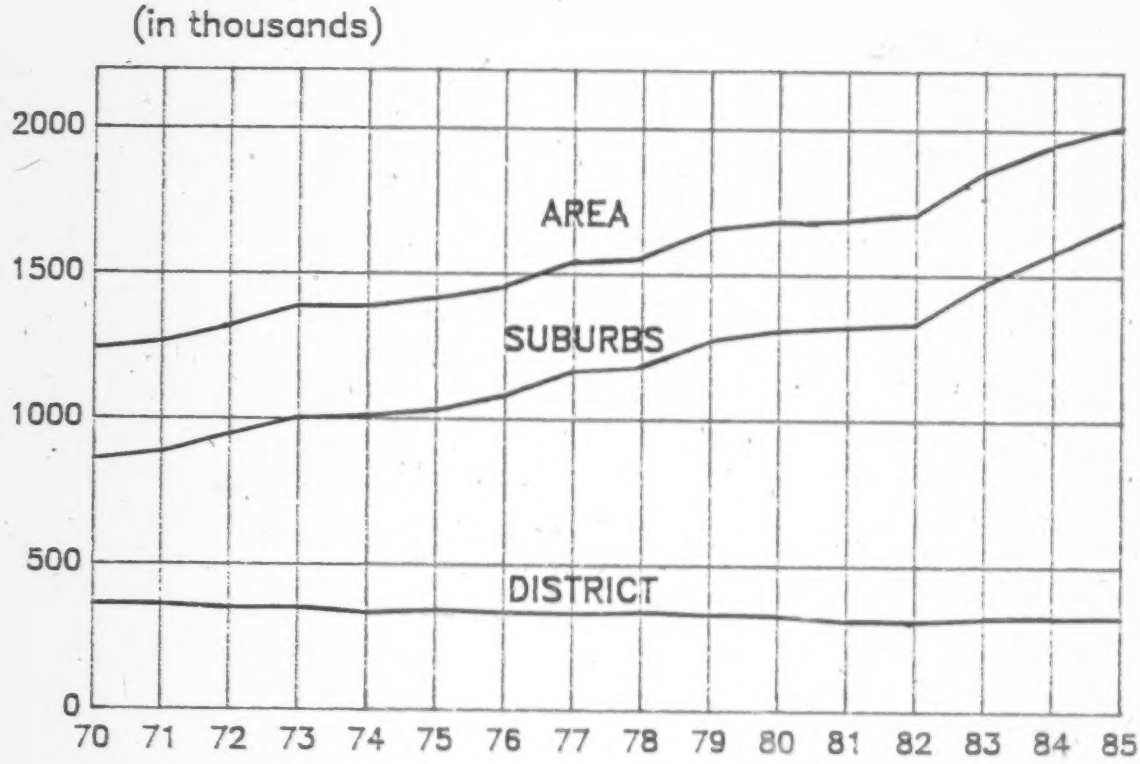
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT [1]/
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN AREA
1970-1984
(THOUSANDS)

YEAR	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1970	879	857	22	2.5
1971	905	885	20	2.2
1972	970	945	25	2.6
1973	1040	1003	37	3.6
1974	1050	1011	39	3.7
1975	1079	1028	51	4.7
1976	1124	1079	45	4.0
1977	1214	1166	48	4.0
1978	1224	1179	45	3.7
1979	1321	1272	49	3.7
1980	1355	1306	49	3.6
1981	1378	1320	58	4.2
1982	1394	1329	65	4.7
1983	1537	1476	61	4.0
1984	1631	1579	52	3.2

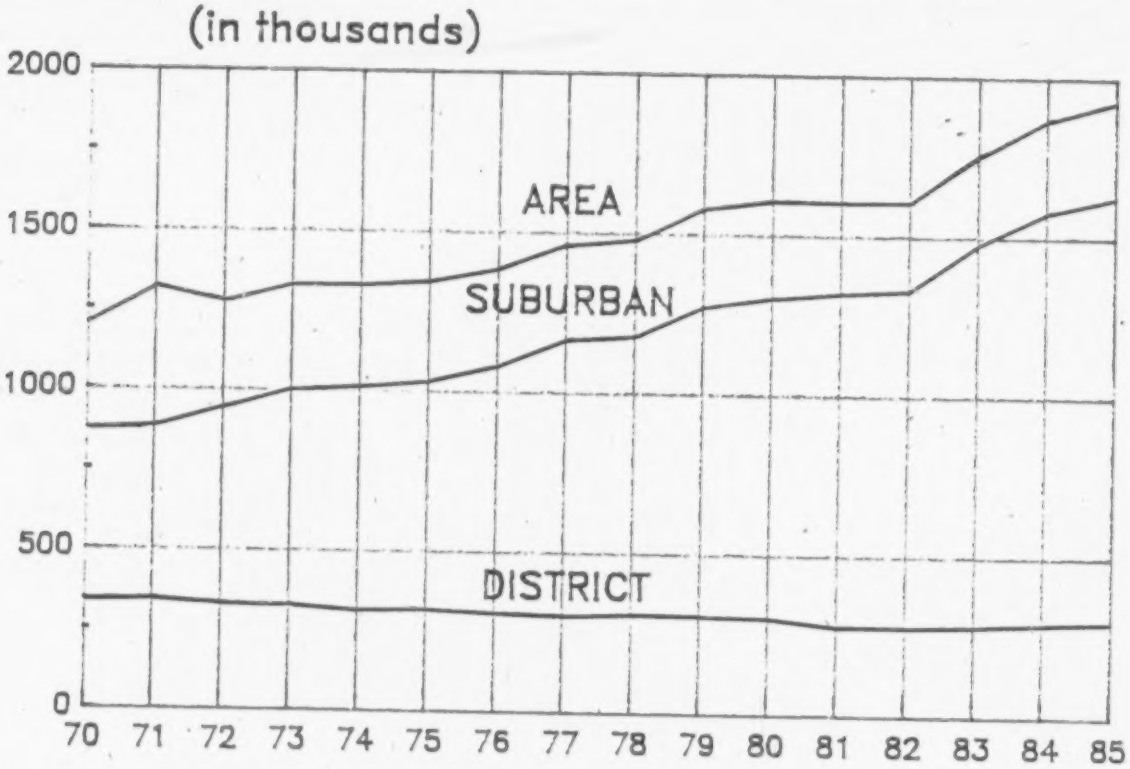
Source: Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis.

[1]/ Data between 1970 and 1978 are not strictly comparable with the data between 1979 and 1982, because of revisions to 1979-1983 data. Data for 1983 and 1984 are for the suburban portion of the Washington, D.C. MSA. The suburban portion of the Washington, D.C. MSA includes: Montogomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland; the Virginai cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia.

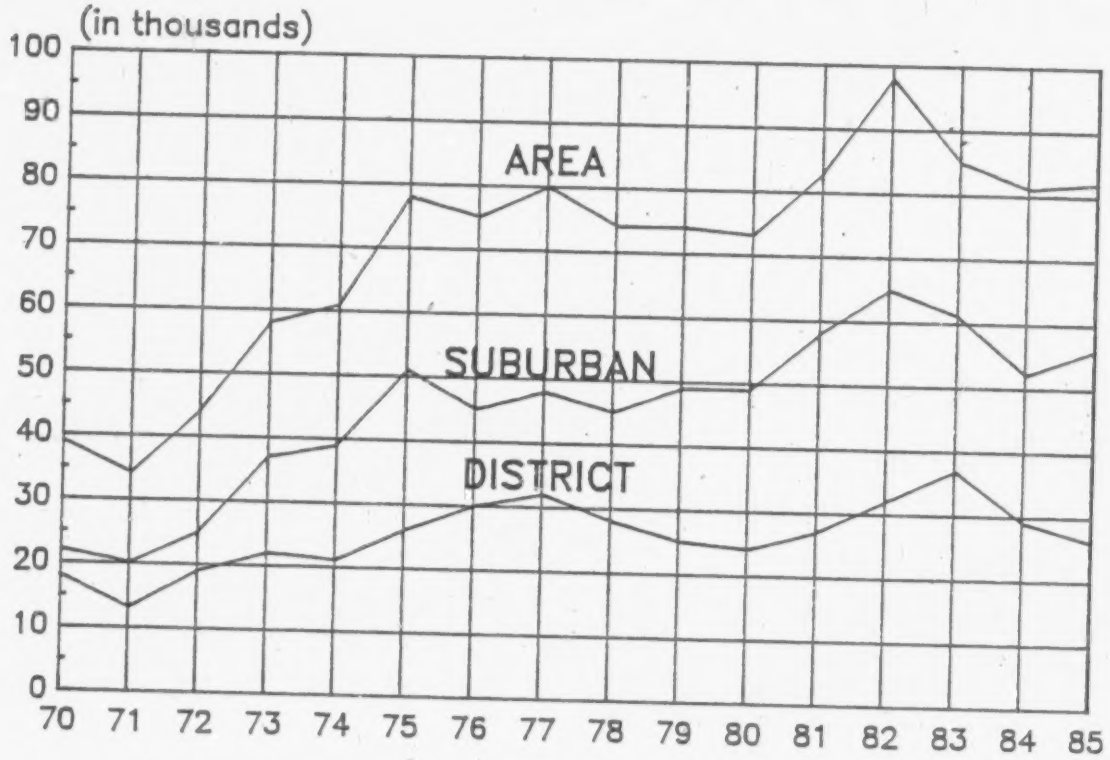
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE FOR THE AREA, THE SUBURBS AND THE DISTRICT



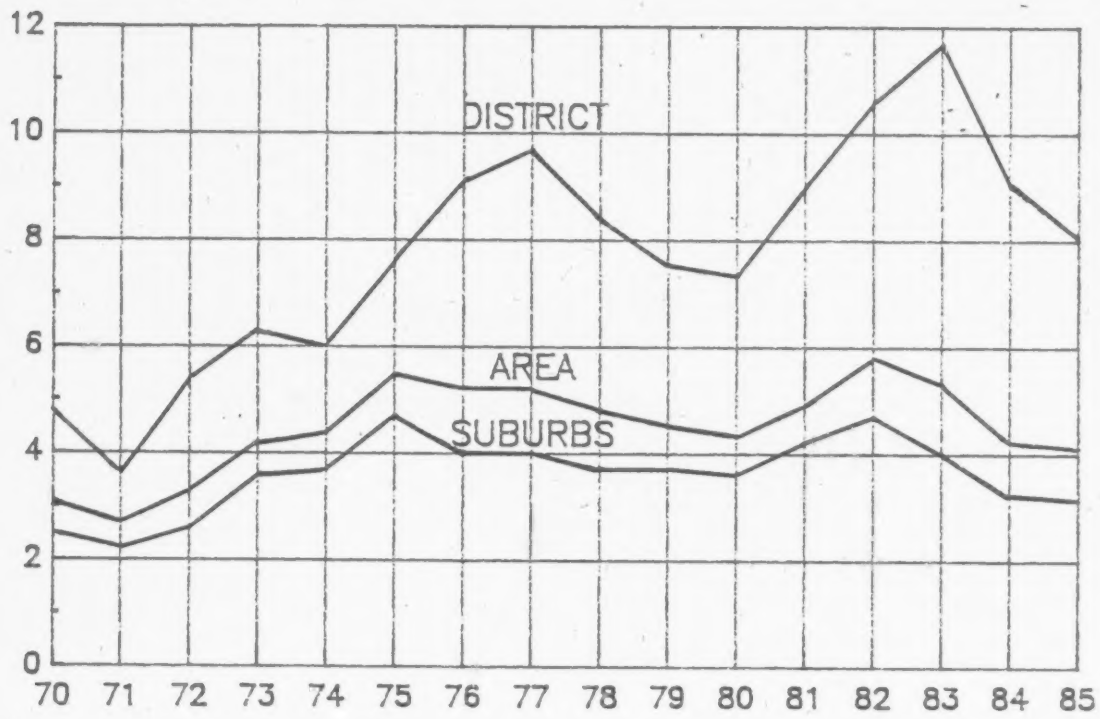
EMPLOYMENT OF AREA, SUBURBAN AND DISTRICT RESIDENTS



LEVELS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG AREA, SUBURBAN AND DISTRICT RESIDENTS



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE AREA, THE SUBURBS AND THE DISTRICT



THE NATION

As the national recovery took hold in 1983, approximately 382,000 more jobs were added to the Nation's economy. This growth represents a regaining of many job opportunities lost during the 1981-1982 recession. Over the course of 1983, 1.0 million more U.S. citizens held jobs than the previous year and the jobless rate fell 0.1 percentage point. Other positive gains were also evident on the national economic front. During 1983, inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, continued its moderate rise, increasing 3.2 percent. Similarly, the Gross National Product rose 3.7 percent in real terms between 1982 and 1983 and capacity utilitization was also up in 1983 over the previous year. These gains continued during 1984. The total number of jobs increased 4.6 percent, contributing to the decline in the overall jobless rate from 9.6 percent in 1983 to 7.5 percent in 1984. It should be noted though, that the majority of the decline in the jobless rate occurred during the first half of 1984. Reflecting the overall improvements in the National Economy, real GNP increased 6.8 percent between 1983 and 1984. The deceleration in prices, as measured by the CPI, that began in 1981 continued in 1984. Prices in the nation rose a mere 4.3 percent between 1983 and 1984.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION--A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The evidence from unemployment statistics can be of limited value if stability in unemployment is the result of something other than growth in economic activity. For example, reductions in the size of the labor force can result in lower unemployment rates (other things equal) as it did between 1979 and 1980 in the District.

The labor force participation rate provides another indication of the status of the population. This statistic measures the fraction of the 16 and older population working or actively looking for work.

Table XVII provides a comparative analysis of the labor force participation rates for the District, the Washington, D.C. SMSA, and the Nation between 1970 and 1983. The percent of District residents working or actively seeking work generally declined, between 1970 and 1983, compared to a general rise for the Metropolitan Area and the Nation.

No doubt many factors have contributed to these divergent trends in participation rates among the District and the Metropolitan Area and the Nation. Studies have shown that job availability in addition to demographic characteristics such as age, race, and education are primary factors in determining labor force participation. The availablity of jobs, in addition to the demographic structure of the City have been primary causes of declining participation rates compared to the Metropolitan Area and the Nation.

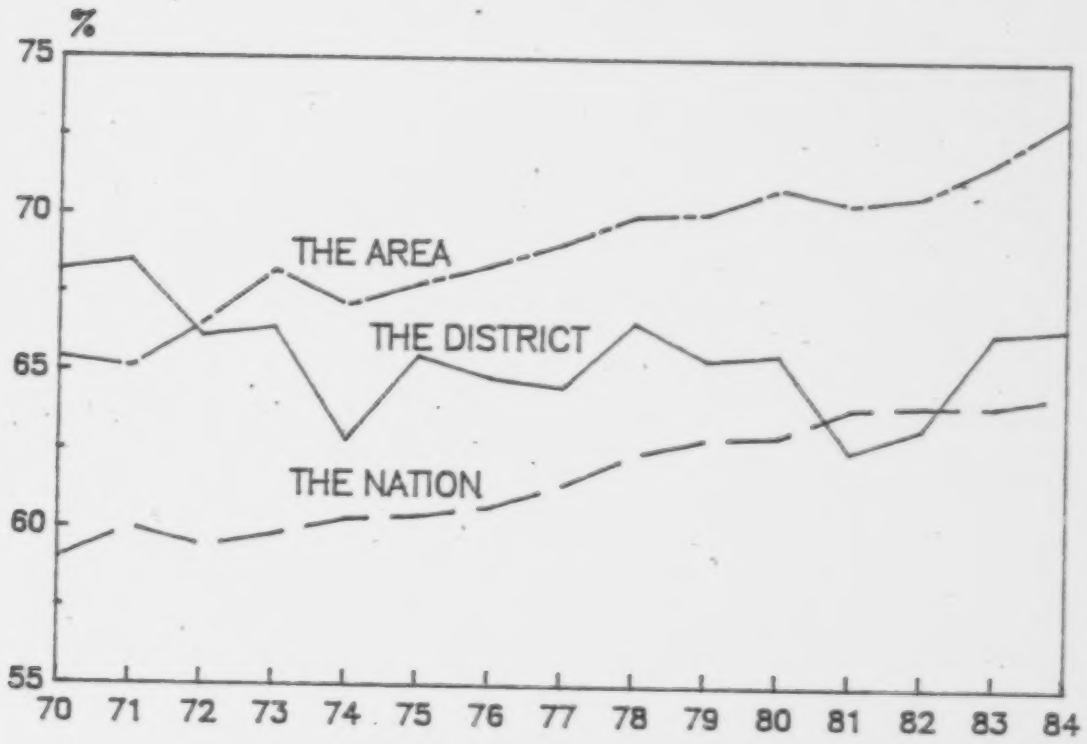
TABLE XVII

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
THE DISTRICT, THE METROPOLITAN AREA AND THE NATION
1970 - 1984

YEAR	THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	THE METROPOLITAN AREA	THE NATION
1970	68.2	65.4	59.0
1971	68.5	65.1	60.0
1972	66.1	66.5	59.4
1973	66.4	68.2	59.8
1974	62.8	67.1	60.3
1975	65.5	67.8	60.4
1976	64.8	68.4	60.7
1977	64.5	69.1	61.4
1978	66.6	70.0	62.4
1979	65.4	70.1	62.9
1980	65.6	70.9	63.0
1981	62.5	70.4	63.9
1982	63.3	70.7	64.0
1983	66.3	71.8	64.0
1984	66.5	73.2	64.4

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
1970–1984



The employment/population ratio is another economic indicator measuring the well being of the population. This statistics measures the fraction of the population being supported by the employed population. In general, a higher employment population ratio suggests that the population is "better off".

As Table XVIII indicates, with the exception of recessionary periods (1971, 1973-1975, and 1980-1982), the employment/population ratio has risen in the Nation and Metro Area between 1970 and 1983. In the District, during periods of declining jobless rates the employment/population ratio has risen. The exception to this rule is 1983 when both the jobless rate and employment/population ratio rose over the year.

In general, one would expect areas with high employment/population ratios to be better off than areas with lower employment/population ratios. If this is the case then the data in Table XVIII suggests that the Nation as a whole is better off than the District and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. This is unlikely though. In the Metropolitan Area higher incomes and smaller family sizes help explain some of the differences in the employment/population ratios between the Area and the Nation. Higher income areas to some extent need fewer individuals to support a given population. To some degree smaller family sizes lessen the need for secondary workers in the labor force resulting in lower employment/population ratios. In addition, the age distribution and educational levels of Area residents differ from those in the Nation, impacting on the employment/population ratio.

Despite the relatively high incomes (per capita) and educational levels of City residents, a declining employment/population ratio is cause for concern. The income and the age distributions are more skewed in the City than the Area or Nation. A falling employment/population ratio indicates that relatively fewer employed District residents are supporting the total District population.

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO
1970–1984

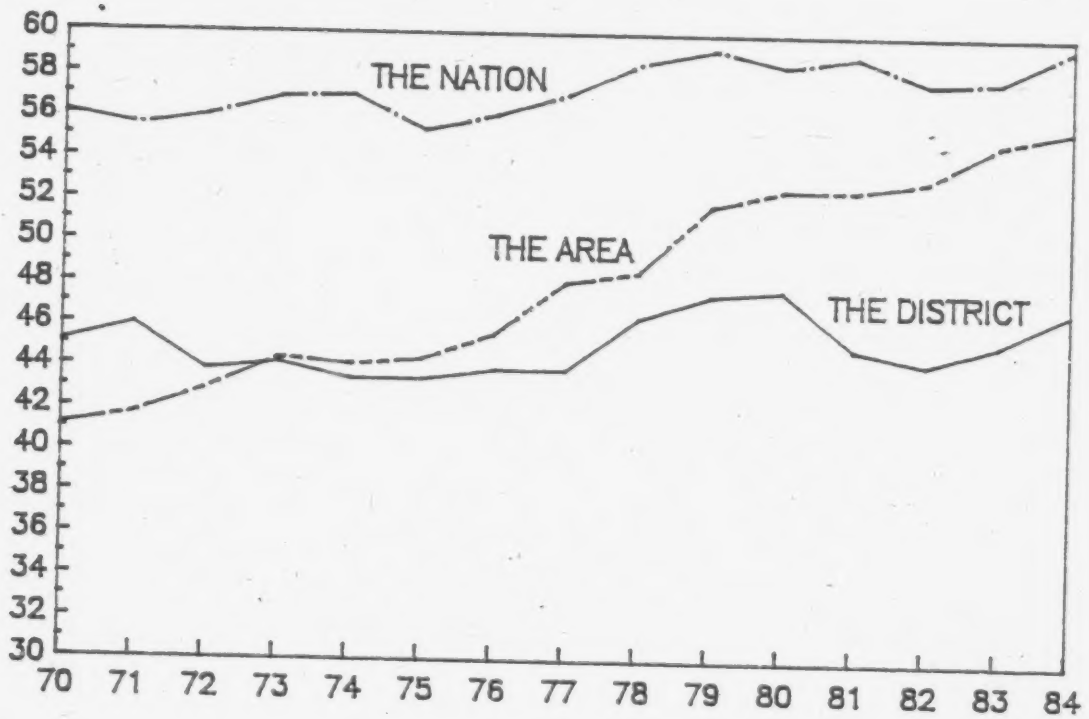


TABLE XVIII

EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION
THE DISTRICT, THE METROPOLITAN AREA, AND THE NATION
1970 - 1984

YEAR	THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	THE METROPOLITAN AREA	THE NATION
1970	45.1	41.1	56.1
1971	46.0	41.7	55.5
1972	43.8	42.9	56.0
1973	44.2	44.4	56.9
1974	43.4	44.1	57.0
1975	43.4	44.4	55.3
1976	43.9	45.6	56.1
1977	43.9	48.1	57.1
1978	46.4	48.6	58.6
1979	47.5	51.8	59.3
1980	47.8	52.6	58.5
1981	45.0	52.6	59.0
1982	44.3	53.1	57.7
1983	45.3	54.9	57.9
1984	46.9	N/A	59.5

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

District of Columbia

The District of Columbia economy experienced a period of pronounced employment growth between 1976 and 1979, when the number of jobs increased by 36,300 (See Table XIX). Fifty-three percent of those jobs were in the private sector. The largest industry, Government, provided 47 percent of all new jobs--38.0 percent in the Federal Government and 9.0 percent in State and Local Government.

Despite poor performances in the Manufacturing and Construction industries, the private sector experienced a period of sustained growth between 1976-79, when the number of private sector jobs increased by 28,500. Meanwhile, employment in Manufacturing held steady at 15,300 jobs, and the Construction industry was victimized by a prolonged downturn due in part to high interest rates.

Between 1979 and 1983, however, the District's economy suffered a pronounced loss of jobs. The single most important source of job losses was Government, where the number of jobs declined by 25,900. In 1983, there were 19,900 fewer Federal Government jobs and 6,000 fewer District Government jobs than four years earlier.

This unprecedented decline in the public sector had a direct impact on the spending plans of job losers and a psychological impact on the spending habits of job holders, creating a "tight-fisted" attitude toward spending. Reduced demand for goods and services by consumers led local businessmen to gradually reduce their demand for labor. Hence, massive reductions in public sector employment particularly in the midst of a recession, created a ripple effect with ramification in the private sector. Every private sector industry in the District recorded job losses between 1979-83, except the Services industry, where the number of jobs increased by 21,800.

Stimulated by the surging pace of economic recovery in the National and Area economies, the number of jobs in the District increased by 15,000 (2.5 percent) between 1983 and 1984. Economic growth was limited to the private sector, however, as employers were encouraged by mounting signs of economic growth. Gains were greatest in Services (9,400 jobs) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (4,100 jobs). Assuming continued growth in the National and Area economies, the short-run employment outlook for the District appears positive.

The long run outlook (to 1990) is much less certain. There exists a national trend toward suburbanization of jobs and people in metropolitan areas. In all likelihood, the relative number of jobs and people located in the District of Columbia will decline gradually through the remainder of the decade.

Manufacturing

This small but significant industry which declined 6.5 percent between 1979 and 1983, is expected to increase 20.0 percent between 1984 and 1990. Led by growth in the printing and publishing sector, the number of jobs in this industry may expand by 2,900 jobs by the end of this decade.

Construction

Employment in this industry has declined annually since the 1975 peak of 22,100 jobs. This declining trend was exacerbated by the impact of the 1981-82 recession. Between 1979 and 1983, the number of jobs declined 28.0 percent. Employment picked up between 1983 and 1984 facilitated by falling interest rates and other indicators of economic recovery. If this trend continues, increasing demand for largely commercial and to some extent residential construction is expected to produce a marginal increase in employment opportunities throughout the decade. The number of jobs in this industry is expected to increase only 1.9 percent between 1983-1990.

Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities

Employment in this industry increased 6.2 percent between 1979-83. Growth in the communications sector combined with the spill-over effect of population and economic growth is expected to yield a 9.0 percent employment growth by 1990.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

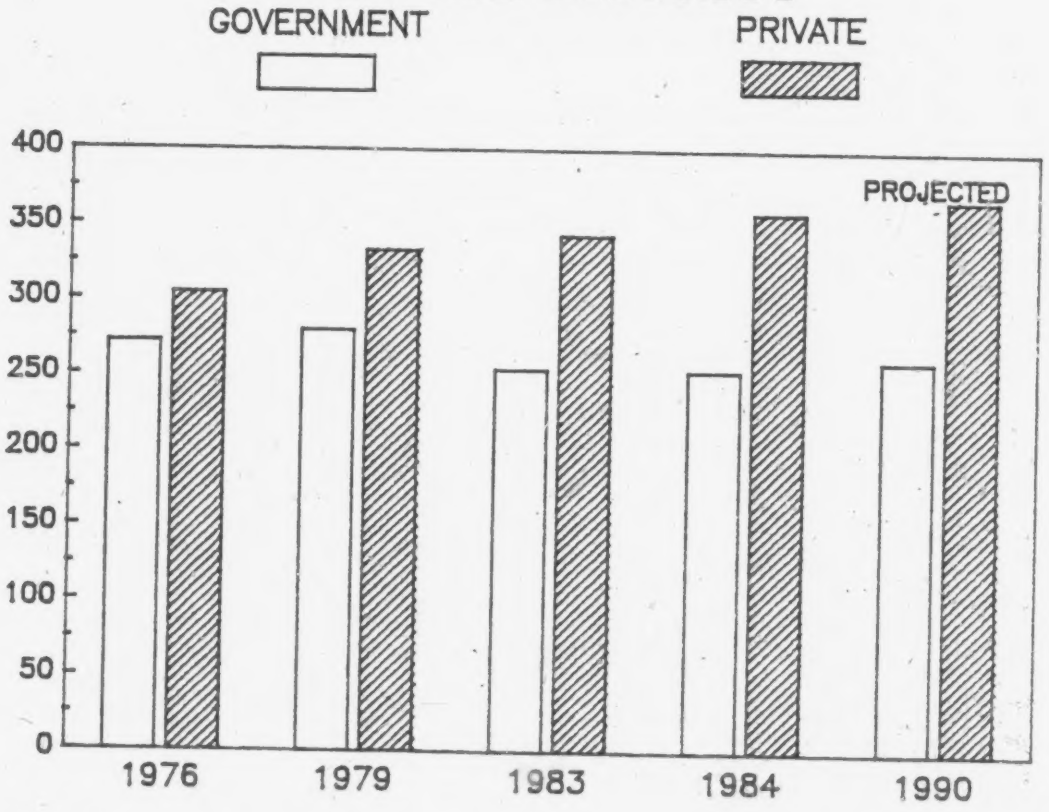
Employment growth in this industry was stunted by the drop in consumer demand between 1979-83, when the number of jobs dropped by 6,500. Seasonal hiring patterns were dealt a debilitating blow in 1982, especially during the Christmas shopping season. Employers will rely less on instinct and more on observed consumer spending patterns in determining employment levels in the near future.

The economic recovery is not expected to be strong enough to stop the long run decline in this industry. As a result, employment in the Wholesale Trade sector is expected to decline 19.0 percent by 1990, although the decline in Retail Trade will be marginal (2.0 percent). Overall the industry faces a 12.2 percent decline in employment between 1984 and 1990.

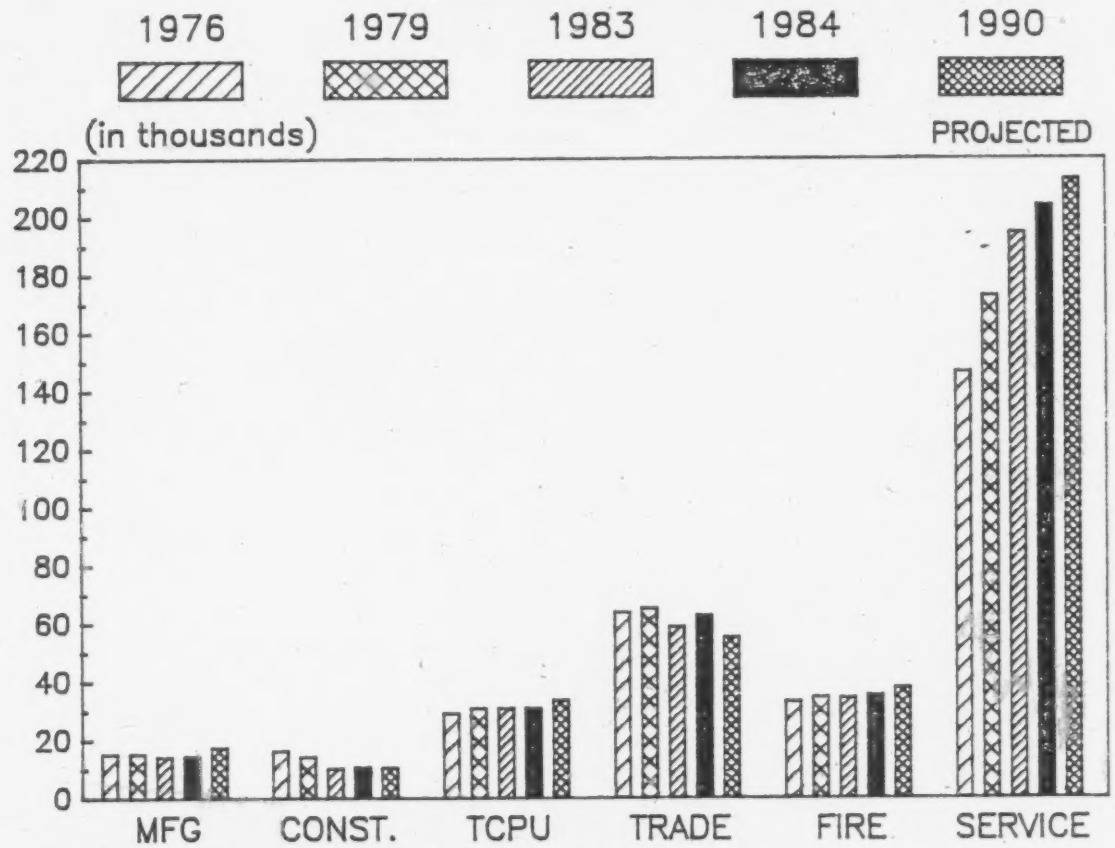
Finance, Insuracne, and Real Estate

Employment in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate is expected to benefit from increased consumer spending in the economy, in much the same way that the Construction industry will profit. Falling interest rates and rising consumer confidence are expected to have a beneficial impact on employment opportunities. The number of jobs is expected to increase 7.1 percent by 1990.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT



PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY IN THE DISTRICT



TCPU=Transportation, Comunications, and Public Utilities
FIRE=Finance,Insurance,and Real Estate

TABLE XIX

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1976, 1979, 1983, 1984 and Projection for 1990
(In Thousands)

	1976	1979	1983	1984	1990
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	576.2	612.5	596.6	611.6	627.6
Private Sector:					
Total	304.4	332.9	343.0	358.5	367.5
Manufacturing	15.3	15.3	14.2	14.5	17.4
Construction	16.3	14.3	10.3	10.8	10.5
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	29.2	30.9	31.0	31.1	33.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	63.9	65.3	58.8	62.9	55.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	33.2	34.7	34.5	35.4	37.9
Services	146.5	172.5	194.3	203.7	212.7
Public Sector:					
Total	271.8	279.6	253.7	253.1	260.1
Federal Government	220.2	228.2	208.3	207.8	213.3
D.C. Government	51.6	51.4	45.4	45.3	46.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE XX

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1976, 1979, 1983, and Projections for 1990
(Percent)

	1976	1979	1983	1984	1990
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private Sector:					
Total	52.8	54.4	57.5	58.6	58.6
Manufacturing	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.8
Construction	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.7
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.1	10.7	9.9	10.3	8.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0
Services	25.4	28.2	32.6	33.3	33.9
Public Sector:					
Total	47.2	45.6	42.5	41.4	41.5
Federal Government	38.2	37.3	34.9	34.0	34.0
D.C. Government	9.0	8.4	7.6	7.4	7.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

Services

In the District of Columbia, employment in the private sector is dominated by the Services industry, which provided 33.3 percent of all jobs in the City during 1984. This industry experienced pronounced gains in employment between 1979-83, adding 19,800 jobs--the only industry in the District to post a net gain during the period. The growth in Services in the local economy parallels the evolutionary shift in the national economy from an industrial to a service-oriented economy. In the District of Columbia, Services industry employment is led by Business Services, Educational Services, Health Services, and Membership Organizations.

The exuberant performance which characterized employment growth in this industry during the 1970's is expected to continue into the 1980s. The number of jobs is expected to increase by 9,400 by 1990, from 203,700 in 1984 to 212,700 in 1990.

Government

Government is the largest industry in the Nation's Capital. Between 1976-79, the number of Government jobs increased by 7,800--surpassed only by increases in the Services industry. Between 1979-83, however, the number of Federal Government jobs declined by 18,900 as a plan to streamline the Federal Government and reduce administrative assistance to States was put into place. In addition, Federal budget cuts exacerbated emerging budget problems in the District Government, where the number of jobs declined by 6,000 over the same period.

The outlook to 1990 calls for restrained and cautious expansion of job opportunities in the Federal Government as the number of jobs is projected to increase from 207,800 in 1984 to 213,300 in 1990. Belt-tightening to offset cuts in Federal assistance signals continued erosion of job prospects in the District Government.

WASHINGTON'S SUBURBAN AREA*

True to the historical relationship between urban centers and their more affluent suburbs, the economic health of Washington's suburban area remains significantly better than that of the District of Columbia. Between 1979 and 1983, for example, job growth in the District of Columbia was -2.7 percent compared to 10.8 percent in the suburbs. During the same period, the number of Federal Government jobs decreased by 18,600 in the District 1, but increased by 8,000 in the suburbs. Only the Construction industry and State and Local Government experienced negative employment growth between 1979-83.

* Includes the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Price William, and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, and Charles Counties in Maryland.

1/ The data for the District in this section differs from the data for the District in the previous section. The analysis of District employment changes for 1983 and 1984 was based on our most recent benchmark revisions. Data for the Metropolitan Area and therefore the suburbs in not yet available on the same benchmark. For this reason the sum of the suburbs plus the District will not equal the total Washington, D.C. SMSA.

Services, Government, and Wholesale and Retail Trade are the largest industries in the suburban area, comprising 28.1 percent, 26.0 percent, and 24.3 percent, respectively, of suburban jobs in 1983. The Federal Government comprised 13.5 percent of suburban jobs compared to 34.5 percent of District jobs in 1983.

Manufacturing

Jobs in Manufacturing comprised 4.8 percent of suburban jobs in 1983. Although the total number of jobs is expected to rise by 8,000, this industry's share of suburban jobs is expected to remain below 5.0 percent through 1990.

Construction

The prolonged downturn in the Construction industry delivered a crushing blow to employment growth between 1979-83, when the number of Construction jobs declined by 7,000. Economic uncertainty and high interest/mortgage rates effectively suppressed demand for Construction.

As long as the economic outlook for the Nation remains positive and interest rates and mortgage rates remain favorable, rising demand for housing and other types of construction is expected to stimulate new construction activity. The number of jobs is expected to increase by 13,200--from 64,600 in 1983 to 77,800 in 1990.

Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities

This industry experienced good performance in the 1970's. The number of jobs increased by 5,100 between 1976-79, and 8,600 between 1979-83. Due primarily to growth in the communications sector, the number of jobs is expected to increase from 50,100 to 68,400 between 1983 and 1990.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

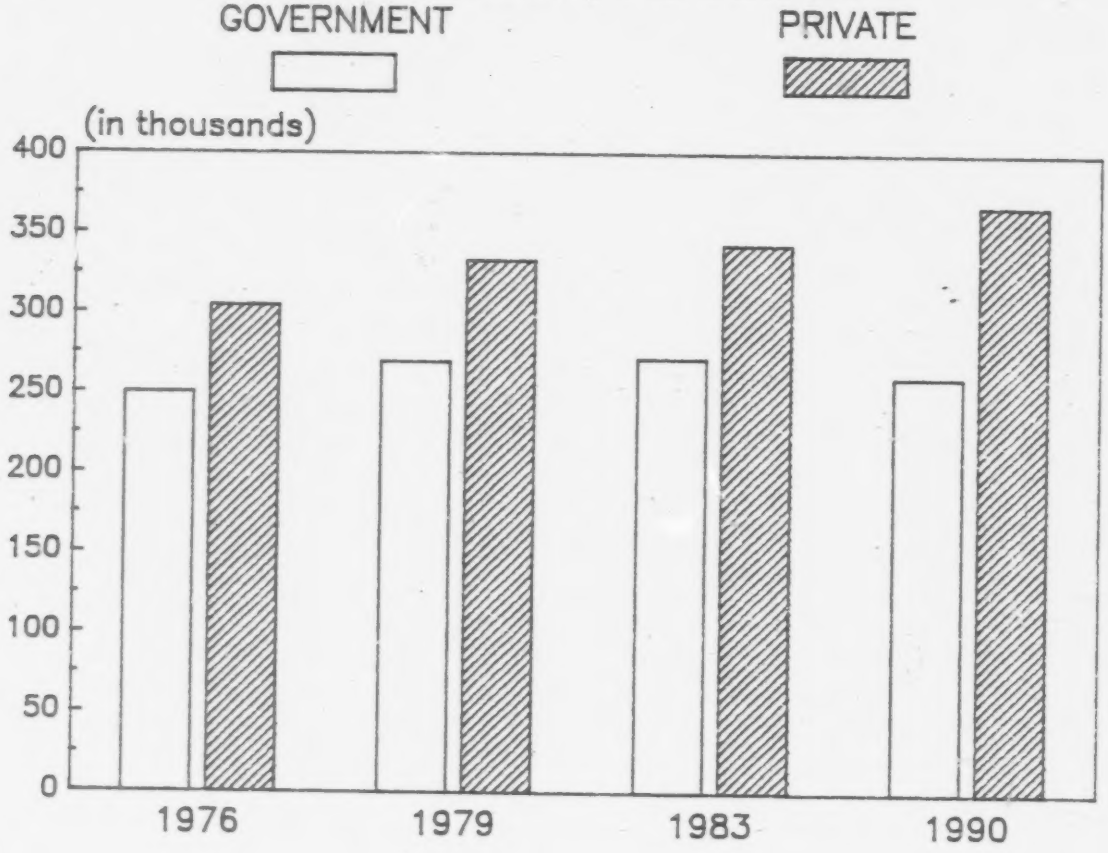
In 1983, this was the third largest industry in the Washington suburban area. Retail trade is very lucrative in the suburbs, due to the growing populations, convenience of large shopping centers, and the significantly higher level of personal income for suburban dwellers compared to City residents.

Employment growth was stunted somewhat between 1979-82 by the slight increase in joblessness and the public groundswell of economic uncertainty. The number of jobs increased by 10,600 between 1979-82 compared to 34,900 jobs between 1976-79. Employment growth rebounded in 1983, when the number of jobs increased 11,600 in one year. Another forward thrust is expected in Retail Trade between 1983-90, when the number of jobs is projected to increase by 84,300.

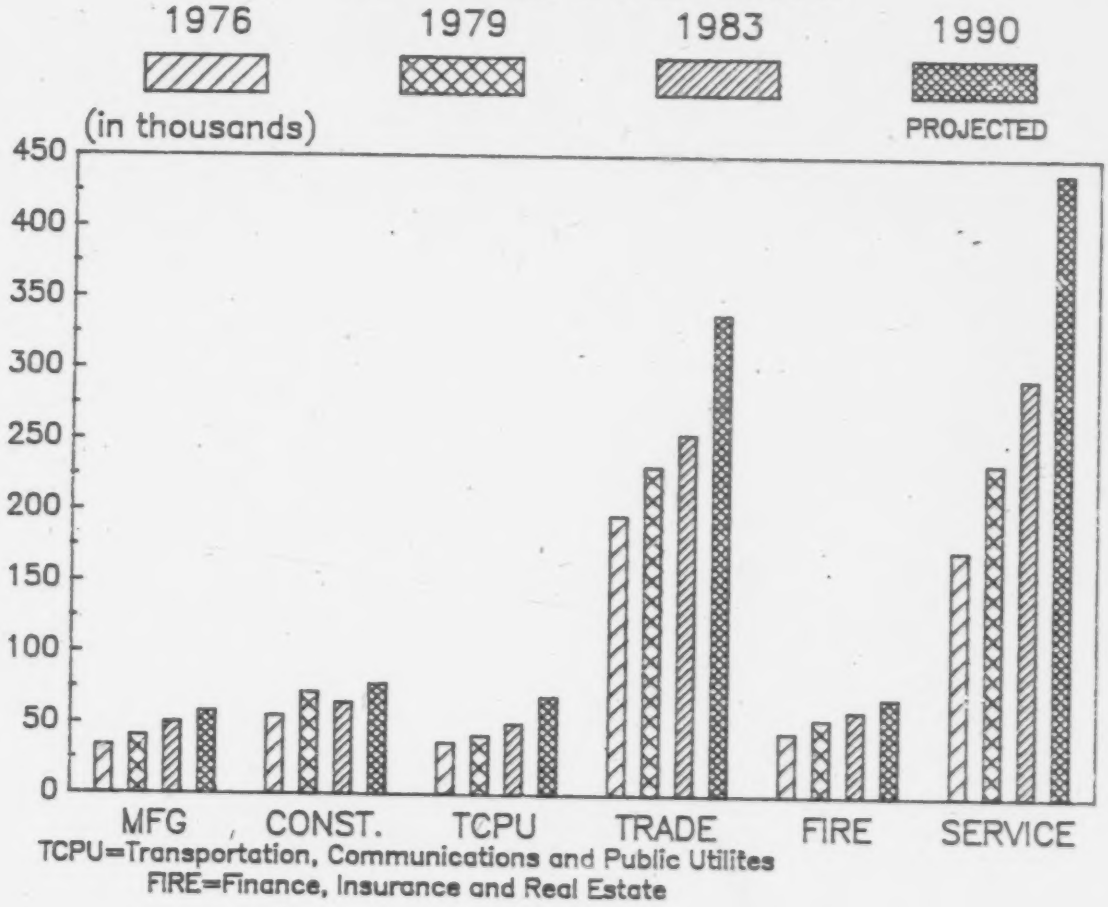
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Between 1976 and 1979, employment in this industry increased 21.4 percent, or 9,500 jobs. The industry entered a period of subdued growth (11.1 percent) between 1979 and 1983, when the number of jobs increased by 6,000--less than two-thirds the level of increase of the previous three-year period. Rising interest rates; the prolonged downturn in the Construction industry; and the erosion of confidence in the economy impeded employment growth in this industry.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT IN THE SUBURBS



PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY IN THE SUBURBS



TCPU=Transportation, Communications and Public Utilites
FIRE=Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

TABLE XXI
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON'S SUBURBAN AREA*
1976, 1979, 1983, and Projections for 1990
(In Thousands)

	1976	1979	1983	1990
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	789.3	943.1	1,044.9	1,336.4
Private Sector:				
Total	539.4	673.8	773.3	1,012.2
Manufacturing	33.7	40.7	50.2	58.2
Construction	55.1	71.6	64.6	77.8
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	36.4	41.5	50.1	68.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	196.5	231.4	254.1	338.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	44.5	54.0	60.0	68.4
Services	173.2	234.4	294.3	439.0
Public Sector:				
Total	249.9	269.3	271.6	315.2
Federal Government	132.2	133.3	141.3	153.8
State and Local Government	117.7	136.0	130.3	161.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

*Washington's suburban area includes the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; and Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; and Montgomery, Prince Georges, and Charles Counties in Maryland.

As interest rates fall and faith in the economy is restored, pent up demand for housing and other construction should find its way into the market, stimulating employment growth. Between 1983 and 1990, employment in this industry is expected to rise moderately from 60,000 to 68,400.

Services

The largest industry in the suburban area, Services experienced phenomenal growth between 1976 and 1979, adding 61,200 jobs--a 35.3 percent increase. Over the next four years, employment growth was only 25.6 percent. Nevertheless, this industry has maintained, for more than a decade, the best performance record of any local industry in terms of employment growth and stability. According to projected economic trends, this industry will experience significant employment gains through 1990. By 1990, the number of jobs in this industry is projected to increase 49.2 percent above the 1983 level, adding 144,700 jobs.

Government

Federal budget cuts and Reductions-In-Force (RIFS) impacted more severely in the District of Columbia than in the suburbs. The number of Federal Government jobs in the District of Columbia increased by 8,000 between 1976-79, but decreased by 19,900 over the next four years. In the suburbs, the number of Federal Government jobs increased by 1,100 between 1976-79, and 8,000 between 1979-83. Between 1983-90, the number of Federal Government jobs in suburbia is expected to increase by 12,500 or 8.8 percent.

State and Local Government employment increased 15.5 percent between 1976 and 1979, but decreased 4.2 percent over the next four years. Budget worries forced lay-offs in this industry sector between 1979-83, as the number of jobs declined by 5,700. Some positive movement in employment is expected by 1990, as 31,100 jobs may be added over the seven-year period.

Metropolitan Area*

The prolonged downturn in the national economy, the significant retrenchment in public sector employmment, and the psychological impact of these developments on the spending habits of consumers created a ripple effect which stunted employment growth in the private sector in 1982.

*Washington's Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; and Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; and Montgomery, Prince Georges, and Charles Counties in Maryland.

In contrast, the years between 1976-79 marked a period of pronounced growth in the Area economy. During that period, private sector jobs increased by 162,800 (19.3 percent) 1/, while the number of public sector jobs increased by 27,300, or 5.2 percent.

Between 1979 and 1983, however, public sector employment declined by 22,100 jobs (a 4.3 percent decline), while private sector employment grew by only 10.7 percent--just over half the rate of growth achieved between 1976-79.

If the post-recession recovery continues and public sector employment stabilizes, the psychological impact of these developments is expected to heat up the economy enough to promote a period of moderate employment growth in the Area.

Manufacturing

Employment growth in this industry is expected to grow at a somewhat slower annual pace through 1990 than in the previous decade. The number of jobs is expected to rise 17.2 percent by 1990. Significant employment growth in Manufacturing will continue to be limited to the Washington suburbs.

Construction

A rebound in the Construction industry is expected to raise the level of employment from 74,900 jobs in 1983 to 88,300 jobs in 1990. Employment in nearly all Construction trades is expected to grow because of high demand for residential construction and business investment in new facilities, as a result of post-recessionary expansion in the Area economy.

Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities

Employment growth was above average between 1976 and 1983, and is expected to accelerate slightly by 1990, despite declining demand for services, and shrinking profits in the transportation sector. Most of the job growth is expected in communications.

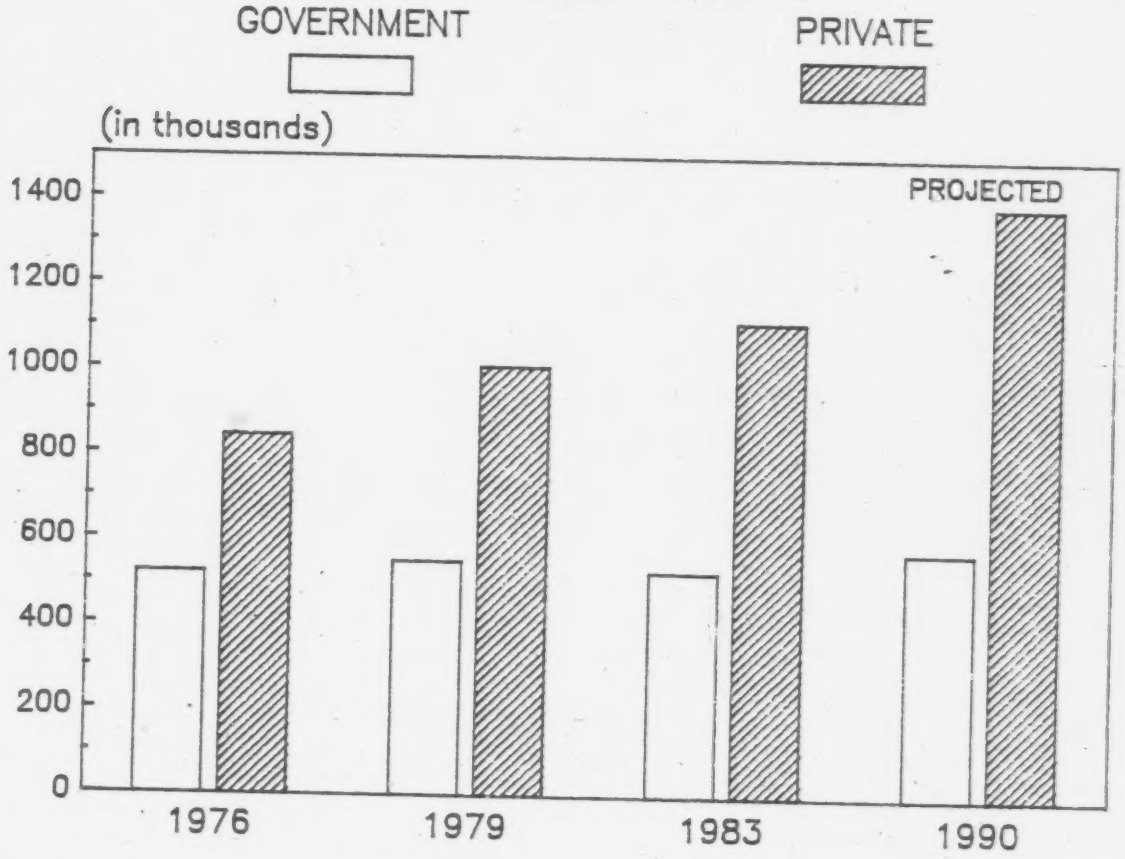
Wholesale and Retail Trade

Pronounced gains in employment characterized the performance of this industry between 1976 and 1979, when more than 36,000 jobs were added. In contrast, 16,400 jobs were added between 1979 and 1983. The outlook to 1990, however, is quite optimistic as pronounced employment gains are expected in the industry. Wholesale and Retail Trade is expected to offer more new jobs (about 80,500) than any industry in the Metropolitan Area except Services.

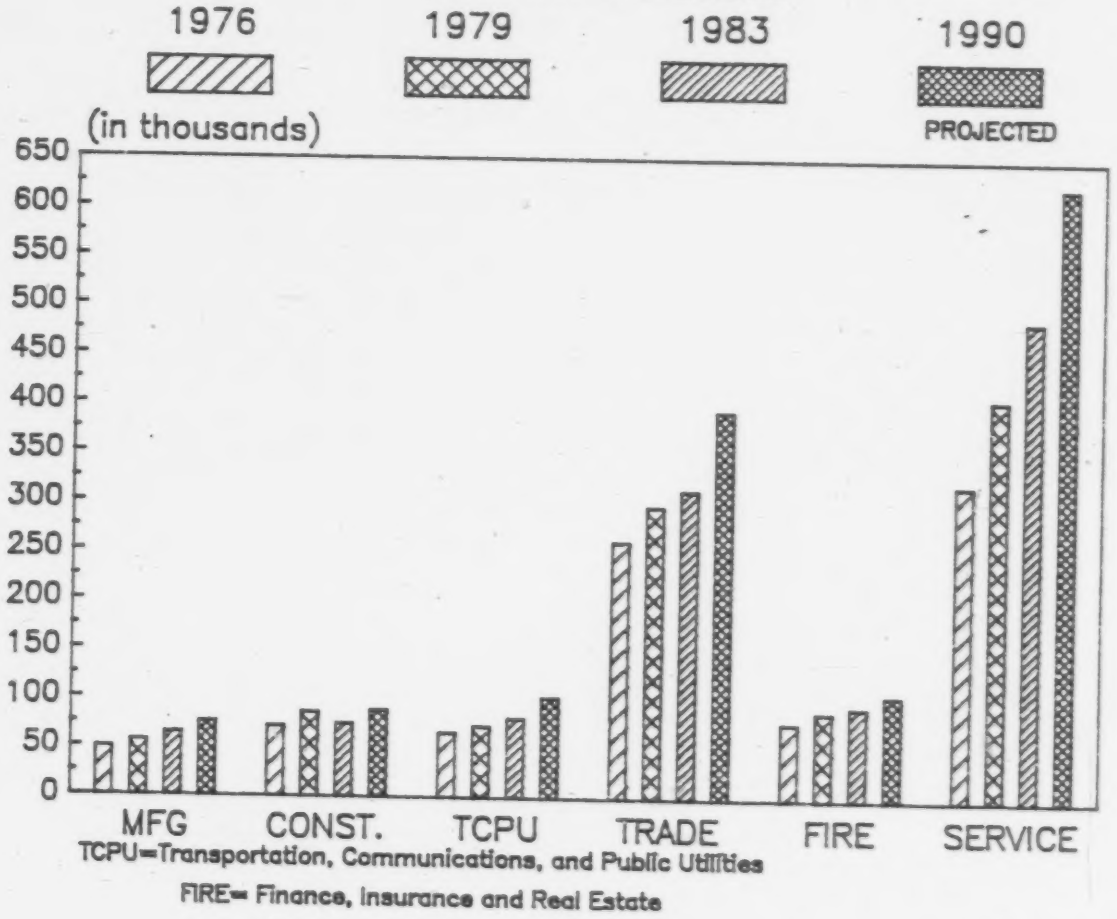
While Wholesale Trade is projected to show only modest gains, eating and drinking establishments in the Retail Trade sector will enjoy rapid growth. Other retail trade establishments are projected to advance at about the same pace as the total private sector.

1/ The data for the District and the Washington, D.C. SMSA are not strictly comparable. The 1983 data for the Washington, D.C. SMSA is based on the 1983 first quarter benchmark revisions. The 1983 and 1984 employment data for the District is on the 1984 first quarter benchmark revision.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA



PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY IN THE AREA



TCPU=Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities

FIRE= Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

The number of jobs in this industry increased by 11,000 between 1976-79, but only 5,400 between 1979-83. This industry's share of total jobs in the Area is expected to decline slightly during the 1980's, due to slower than average growth. Demand for credit and banking services is expected to stimulate employment growth in this industry despite sluggish demand for real estate services. Between 1983-90, the number of jobs in this industry is expected to increase by 12,200--35.7 percent of them in the District of Columbia.

Services

The Services industry is the fastest growing industry in the Metropolitan Area, but employment growth will proceed at a slightly slower pace over the next seven years. Between 1976-79, the number of Services industry jobs increased by 87,200. Jobs increased by 78,800 between 1979 and 1983. About 151,500 new jobs are expected between 1983-90. Leading the advance will be Health Services, Business Services, and Membership Organizations.

Government

The number of Government jobs increased by 27,300 between 1976-79; decreased by 22,400 between 1979-83; and is expected to increase by 48,700 by 1990. In the Federal sector, the number of jobs declined by 10,600 between 1979-83, to 350,900. By 1985, Federal employment is expected to approach the 1979 level of employment (about 361,000 jobs). By 1990, the number of Federal jobs may reach 367,100.

Compared to earlier years, State and Local Government employment is projected to increase marginally by the end of the decade. Budget constraints are expected to be a major factor. State and Local Government employment in the area is projected to rise 18.5 percent to 208,200 jobs.

TABLE XXII

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON'S METROPOLITAN AREA*

1976, 1979, 1983, and Projections for 1990

(In Thousands)

	1976	1979	1983	1990
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	1,365.5	1,555.6	1,640.6	1,964.0
Private Sector:				
Total	843.8	1,006.6	1,114.0	1,388.7
Manufacturing	49.0	56.0	64.5	75.6
Construction	71.4	85.9	74.9	88.3
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	65.6	72.4	80.8	102.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	260.4	296.7	313.1	393.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	77.7	88.7	94.1	106.3
Services	319.7	406.9	486.6	622.7
Public Sector:				
Total	521.7	549.0	526.6	575.3
Federal Government	352.4	361.5	350.9	367.1
State and Local Gov't	169.3	187.4	175.7	208.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

*Washington's metropolitan area includes the District of Columbia; Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; and Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; and Montgomery, Prince Georges, and Charles Counties in Maryland.

TABLE XXIII
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON'S METROPOLITAN AREA*
1976, 1979, 1983, and Projections for 1990
(Percent)

	1976	1979	1983	1990
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private Sector:				
Total	61.8	64.7	67.9	70.7
Manufacturing	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.8
Construction	5.2	5.5	4.6	4.5
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	19.1	19.1	19.1	20.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4
Services	23.4	26.2	29.6	32.4
Public Sector:				
Total	38.2	35.3	32.1	29.3
Federal Government	25.8	23.2	21.4	18.7
State and Local Gov't	12.4	12.0	10.7	10.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

*Washington's metropolitan area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; and Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; and Montgomery, Prince Georges, and Charles Counties in Maryland.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

District of Columbia

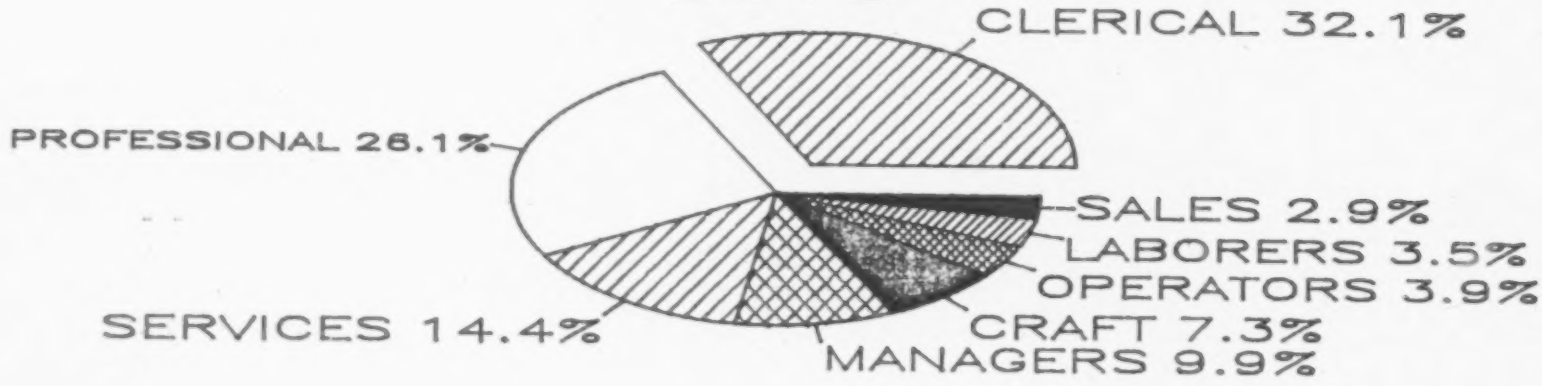
The structural hierarchy of occupational employment in the District of Columbia remains unchanged from the 1976 pattern. White collar workers still represent 71 percent of all workers, and clerical workers still constitute the largest occupational group in the City. A significant characteristic of the District's economy is the trend toward a declining share of Area jobs. In 1976, 42.0 percent of Area jobs were in the District (See Table XXIV). By 1990, the District's share of Area jobs is expected to diminish to 32.0 percent. The shift in job growth from the District to its suburbs reflects a national trend in urban areas. Between 1976 and 1990, the District's share of Area jobs will diminish in every occupational group for which data are available.

Clerical workers constitute the largest occupational group and include bank tellers, bookkeepers, accounting clerks, cashiers, secretaries, and typists. Between 1976 and 1990, employment in clerical occupations is expected to grow from 184,700 to 200,100, or 8.3 percent. Although new developments in computers, office machines, and dictating equipment will enable clerical workers to do more work in less time, automation will change the skills needed in some jobs and will dampen demand for otherclerical occupations. However, continued growth in employment is expected in most clerical occupations. Exceptions are keypunch operators, stenographers, and airline reservation and ticket agents--occupations in which employment is expected to decline or change very little as improved technology reduces the need for workers. Conversely, receptionists should be among the fastest growing clerical occupations. Because of varied responsibilities and the need for human interaction, it is difficult to replace this occupation with a machine.

Professional and technical workers include many highly trained workers such as scientists, engineers, medical practitioners, teachers, entertainers, pilots, and accountants. Between 1976 and 1990, employment is excepted to grow from 150,300 to 170,600, or by 13.5 percent. Greater efforts in energy development and industrial production will contribute to a growing demand for scientists, engineers, and technicians. The medical professions can be expected to grow as the health services industry expands. The demand for systems analysts and computer programmers to further develop and utilize computer resources is projected to grow rapidly. Some occupations in this group will offer less favorable job prospects. For example, employment of secondary and college and university faculty is expected to decrease somewhat as a result of declining school enrollment and budget constraints. Other jobs, such as lawyers, or architects, are expected to grow substantially but will be very competitive because they attract many applicants.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

1976



1990

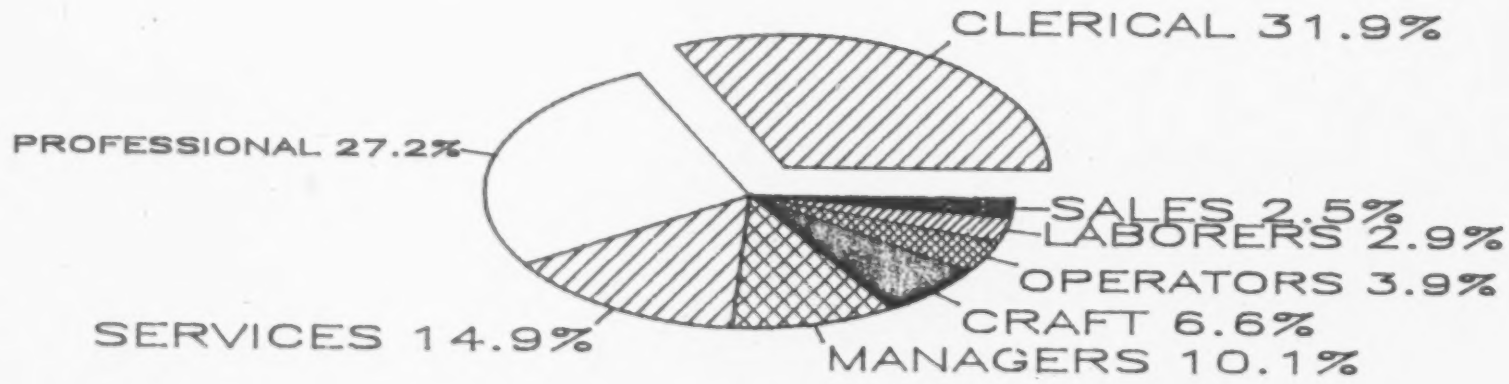


TABLE XXIV

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SUBURBAN AREA, AND WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1976 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1990
(IN THOUSANDS)

	District of Columbia		Suburban Area		Metropolitan Area	
	1976	1990	1976	1990	1976	1990
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	575.7	627.6	785.3	1,336.4	1,361.0	1,964.0
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers	150.3	170.6	187.4	360.7	337.7	531.3
Managers and Officials	56.8	63.3	76.8	128.2	133.6	191.5
Sales Workers	16.5	15.8	54.1	97.9	70.6	113.7
Clerical Workers	184.7	200.1	178.3	304.9	363.0	505.0
Craft and kindred Workers	42.0	41.3	75.6	112.3	117.6	153.6
Operatives	22.5	24.4	49.2	68.1	71.7	92.5
Services Workers	82.7	93.8	121.6	203.1	204.3	296.9
Laborers	20.2	18.3	42.3	61.2	62.5	79.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

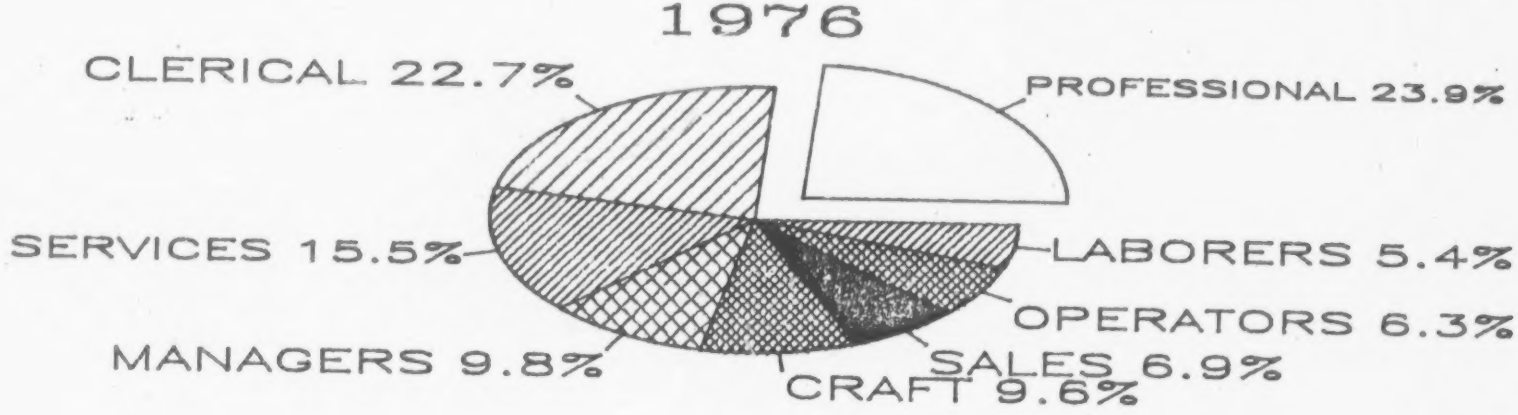
Service workers include a wide range of workers--firefighters, janitors, cosmetologists, and bartenders are a few examples. These workers, most of whom are employed in service-producing industries such as business services, educational services, health services, and membership organizations, make up the fastest growing occupational group. Factors expected to increase the need for these workers are the rising demand for health services as the population becomes older and--as incomes rise--more frequent use of restaurants, beauty salons, and leisure services. Between 1976 and 1990, employment of service workers is expected to increase by about 13.4 percent, from 82,700 to 93,800 workers.

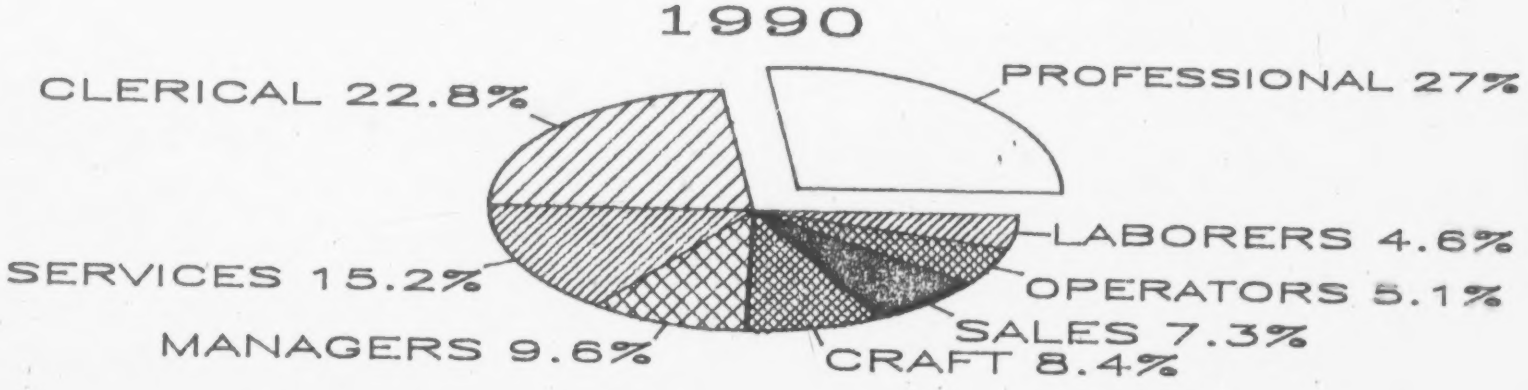
Managers and administrators include workers such as bank officers and managers, buyers, and credit managers. Between 1976 and 1990, this group is excepted to grow from 56,800 to 63,300, or by 11.4 percent. Changes in business size and organizational structure have resulted in differing trends. The demand for salaried managers will continue to grow as firms increasingly depend on trained management specialists, particularly in highly technical areas of operation.

Craft workers include a variety of highly skilled workers, such as carpenters, tool-and-die makers, instrument makers, all-round machinists, electricians, and automobile mechanics. Between 1976 and 1990, employment in this group is excepted to decrease from 42,000 to 41,300. Employment in many craft occupations is tied to trends in a particular industry. For example, construction craft workers suffered greatly between 1981 and 1983 as a result of the recession's impact on the construction industry in the District of Columbia. In addition, the long-run employment decline in the railroad industry will lessen the demand for some craft occupations concentrated in that industry, such as railroad and car shop repairer. Because of advances in printing technology, very little growth is anticipated in the printing crafts.

Operatives can be divided into two categories--transport and non-transport. Nontransport operatives include production workers such as assemblers, production painters, and welders. Employment of these workers is tied closely to the production of goods, because the majority of them are employed in manufacturing industries. The prolonged downturn in manufacturing industries in the District of Columbia, along with improved production processes, will hold down the demand for these workers. Transport operatives include workers who drive buses, trucks, taxis, and forklifts, as well as parking attendants and sailors. Employment in most of these occupations will increase because of greater use of most types of transportation equipment. Some occupations, such as bus driver, will grow only slowly. Between 1976 and 1990, the number of operatives is expected to rise from 22,500 to 24,400.

WASHINGTON SUBURBAN AREAS
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION





Nonfarm laborers include such workers as garbage collectors, construction laborers, and freight and stock handlers. Employment in this group is expected to decline from 20,200 workers in 1976 to 18,300 in 1990 as machinery increasingly replaces manual labor. Power-driven equipment, such as forklift trucks, cranes, and hoists will handle more material in factories, loading docks, and warehouses. Other machines will do excavating, ditch digging, and similar work.

Sales workers are employed primarily by retail stores, manufacturing and wholesale firms, insurance companies, and real estate agencies. Employment in this group is expected to decline slightly from 16,500 in 1976 to 15,800 in 1990. This projection is consistent with expected stagnation in retail industry growth in the City, due to changes in the geographic distribution of the Area's population; the geographic distribution of the major shopping centers and new stores; and the use of labor saving techniques such as computerized check out counters.

Washington's Suburban Area*

Geographic shifts in the population alter the demand for and supply of workers in local job markets. In areas with a growing population, for example, demand for services such as police and fire protection, water, and sanitation will increase.

Changes in the population are not, however, the only factors which affect employment growth. The size and characteristics of the labor force determine the number and type of people competing for jobs. Pertinent characteristics of the labor force include age structure and education. Other factors which affect employment opportunities include public policy (Federal, State, and Local), the rate of inflation, and the availability of energy.

Because of favorable changes in these and related factors, the number of jobs in Washington's Suburban Area is expected to increase at a rate more than seven times greater than the rate of growth in the District of Columbia--70.2 percent versus 9.0 percent, respectively, between 1976 and 1990 (See Table XXIV).

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*Washington's suburban area includes the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; and Fairfax, Arlington Prince William, and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; and Montgomery, Prince Georges, and Charles Counties in Maryland.

Professional and technical workers constitute the largest occupational group in the Suburban Area. This group includes many highly trained workers such as medical workers, engineers, teachers, computer specialists, writers, artists, and entertainers; lawyers, health technologists, and technicians. The number of workers in this group is expected to increase from 187,400 in 1976 to 360,700 in 1990, representing 27.0 percent of the suburban work force.

Clerical workers include secretaries, typists, bank tellers, and accounting clerks. The leading occupations in this group are secretaries and general office clerks. Most office clerical occupations are expected to grow more slowly during the 1980s than in the 1970s because of automation. Nevertheless, significant growth is expected in some clerical occupations, such as receptionist. Between 1976 and 1990, the number of clerical workers is expected to increase from 178,300 in 1976 to 304,900 in 1990--a 71.0 percent increase.

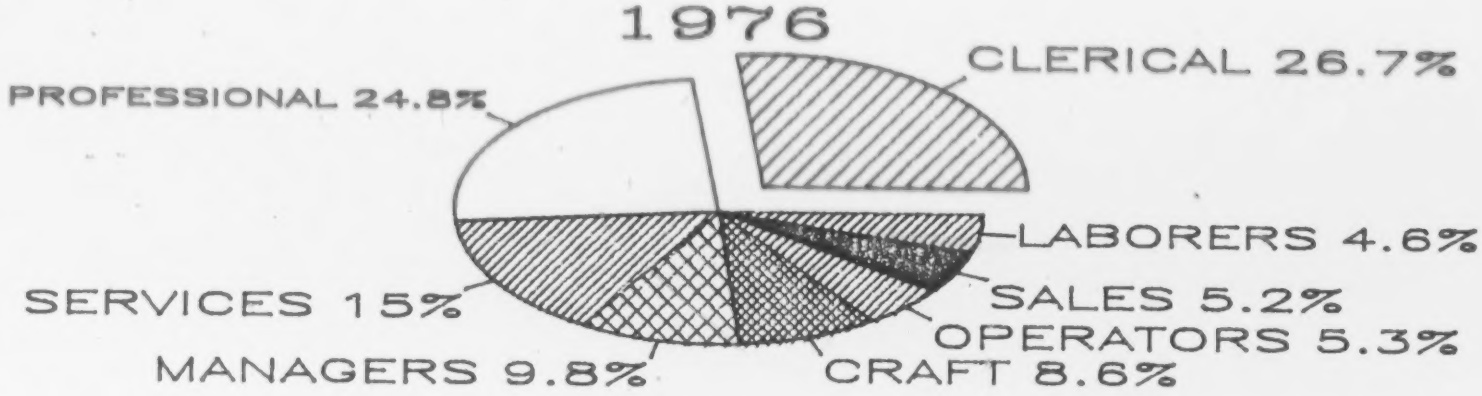
The number of **service workers** is expected to increase 67.0 percent from 121,600 to 203,100 between 1976 and 1990. Factors expected to increase the need for these workers are the rising demand for health services and more frequent use of restaurants, beauty salons, and leisure services. Jobs providing food services, cleaning services, and protective services are expected to dominate this group.

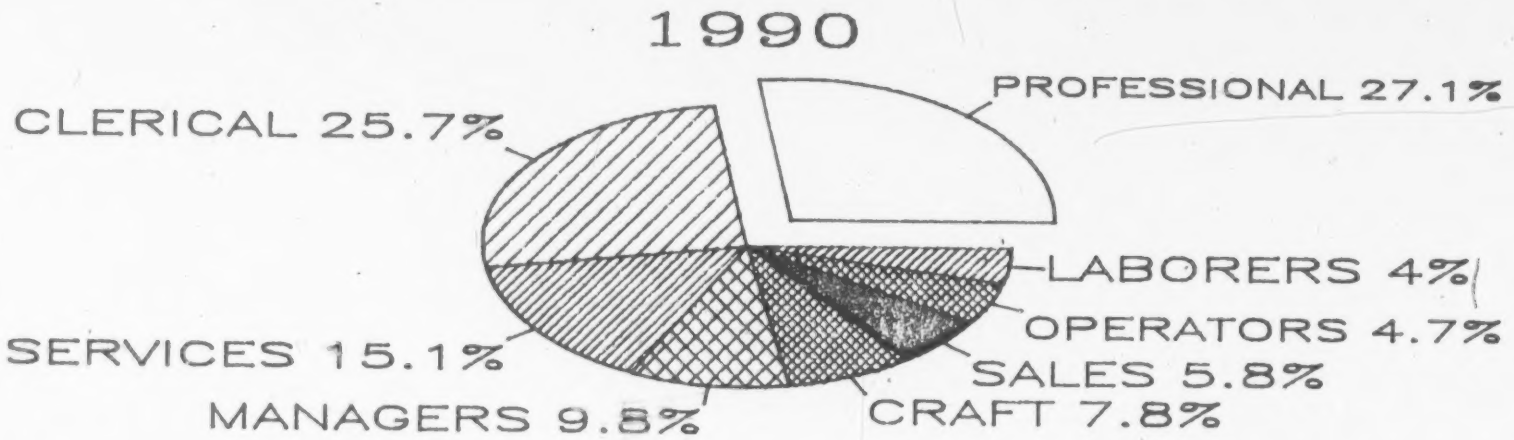
Managers and administrators constitute the fourth largest occupational group in the Suburban Area, with 128,200 workers anticipated by 1990. This group includes workers such as bank officers and managers, buyers, and credit managers. Much of the growth in this group will result from expansion in the Services industry.

The number of **craft workers** is expected to increase from 75,600 in 1976 to 112,300 in 1990, or 48.5 percent. Craft workers include carpenters, electricians, and automobile mechanics. In contrast to the situation in the District of Columbia, employment in nearly all construction trades in the Suburban Area is expected to grow because of high demand for residential construction and business investment in new plants. Construction-related employment projections are difficult to develop accurately because of the impact of cyclical employment fluctuations which characterize the construction industry. Much of the employment growth to 1990 represents a recovery from the severe downturn of the 1981-82 recession.

A 81.0 percent increase in the number of **sales workers** is expected between 1976 and 1990, due primarily to expansion in the retail trade industry. The demand for full-and part-time sales workers in retail trade is expected to increase as a growing population and changes in its geographic distribution require new shopping centers and stores. Despite the use of labor saving merchandising techniques such as computerized checkout counters, employment will nevertheless increase due to more stores, and longer operating hours will cause employment to increase.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION





Operatives include nontransport workers such as assemblers, production painters, and welders; and transport workers such as bus drivers, truck drivers, and taxi drivers. The projected slow growth of some manufacturing industries, along with improved production processes, will hold down the demand for many of these workers. Employment among most transport operatives, however, will increase because of greater demand for most types of transportation services and equipment.

Employment among **nonfarm laborers** is expected to grow from 42,300 in 1976 to 61,200 in 1990. These workers include garbage collectors, construction laborers, and freight and stock handlers.

METROPOLITAN AREA*

Between 1976 and 1990, the number of jobs in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area is expected to increase 44.3 percent--from 1,361,000 to 1,964,000 (See Table XXIV). In 1976, 42 percent of Area jobs were in the District of Columbia. By 1990, the District's share is expected to diminish to 32.0 percent of Area jobs, reflecting the national trend toward the suburbanization of jobs and people in urban areas.

Clerical workers constitute the second largest occupational group in the Metropolitan Area. Of 363,000 clerical jobs in the Area in 1976, 50.9percent were in the District. By 1990, the District's share of 505,000 Area clerical jobs will diminish to 39.6 percent. Clerical workers include secretaries, typists, bank tellers, and accounting clerks. Secretaries will increasingly use advanced office equipment in the future, thereby becoming more productive. Demand for secretaries is projected to increase at a rate that is slightly less than average because of slow growth in Government were they are concentrated.

The largest occupational group in the Area consists of **professional and technical workers.** This group includes many highly trained workers such as scientists, engineers, medical practitioners, teachers, entertainers, pilots, and accountants. In 1976, 55.0 percent of jobs in this category were located in the Suburban Area. By 1990, 67.9 percent of these jobs will be in the suburbs. Many scientific and technical jobs are expected to grow rapidly over the period (scientists, engineers, electronic technicians, and computer technicians benefitting from the growth of high technology industries). The number of professional and technical workers is expected to increase from 337,700 to 531,300 between 1976 and 1990.

The number of **service workers** in the Area is expected to increase from 204,300 in 1976 to 296,900 in 1990. During this period, the District's share of these jobs is expected to drop from 40.5 percent to 31.6 percent. Service workers include firefighters, janitors, cosmetologists, bartenders, teachers, medical doctors, waiters, and waitresses.

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*Washington's Metropolitan area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; and Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; and Montgomery, Prince Georges, and Charles Counties in Maryland.

Health-related occupations will continue to expand reflecting growth in expenditures for health services. Continued population growth and expansion of health care insurance coverage are primary reasons underlying the expected continued growth. In addition, the aged, requiring the most health care, are expected to increase their share of area population.

The trend toward eating outside the home will result in continued employment growth among food and beverage preparation, and service occupations. Jobs in eating and drinking places are expected to increase 33.0 percent between 1976 and 1990. Much of this growth, however, is expected in fast food resturants; therefore food preparation and service workers in these establishments should increase faster than other food service occupations.

The growth of employment in many occupations in the education field is closely tied to the size of the school age population. The slight increase in school age population in the area indicates that kindergarten, elementary, and secondary school teachers will experience limited growth. At the secondary level, vocational educational teachers can be expected to grow at a strong pace. Growth of job training and retraining programs will be reflected in increased demand for this occupation.

Managers and administrators, the fourth largest occupational group in the Metropolitan Area, is expected to increase 43.3 percent between 1976 and 1990-- from 133,600 to 191,500. Since the preponderance of these jobs is situated in industries which are shifting to the suburbs (retail trade and services), the District's share of these jobs will drop from 42.5 percent in 1976 to 33.1 percent in 1990. Managers and administrators include workers such as bank officers and managers, buyers, and credit managers.

Seventy-three percent of the jobs held by **craft workers** in the Area will be in the suburbs by 1990. As the number of jobs in this group increases from 117,600 in 1976 to 153,600 in 1990, the District's share of these jobs will drop from 35.7 percent to 26.9 percent. This group includes a variety of highly skilled workers such as carpenters, machinists, electricians, and automobile mechanics. Employment and construction trades will be affected by cyclical fluctuations and by technological changes within the industry. Drywall installers will benefit from the increased use of drywall. Modular construction will slow the employment growth of carpenters. On the other hand, the increasing use of new types of electrical equipment will continue to aid the employment growth of electricians.

Sales workers are employed primarily by retail stores, manufacturing and wholesale firms, insurance companies, and real estate agencies. More than half of all sales workers are sales clerks working in retail establishments. The number of sales workers is expected to increase 61.0 percent--from 70,600 in 1976 to 113,700 in 1990. Eighty-six percent of these jobs will be in the suburbs. Sales worker employment trends are generally tied to growth rates in particular industries. Thus, security and bond sales agents, and real estate agents, should grow slower than

the average for all occupations, reflecting growth trends in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry. Sales clerks should increase better than average, following the trend in retail trade, where most are employed.

The number of **operatives** in the Area is expected to rise from 71,700 to 92,500 between 1976 and 1990--a 29.0 percent increase. This group includes fuel pump attendants, transportation equipment operators, truck drivers, industrial truck operators, and bus drivers. Seventy-four percent of these jobs will exist in the suburbs by 1990. As economic activity increases, so does the demand for transporting goods. Technological change has not radically affected the trucking industry; therefore, a rising demand for its services brings about roughly proportional increases in the employment of truck drivers. Double trailers and larger trucks will dampen employment growth among long-haul truck drivers.

The number of **nonfarm laborers** is expected to increase 27.2 percent between 1976 and 1990--from 62,500 to 79,500. Seventy-seven percent of these jobs will exist in the suburbs--up from 67.7 percent in 1976. Nonfarm laborers include such workers as garbage collectors, construction laborers, and freight and stock handlers.

INDICES

A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services

The District Government has released a new publication-- **Indices: A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services.** The report includes data about Washington, D.C. and profiles the people who live and who work here. The services that the District government provides are described in sections about economic development, employment, housing, human services, education, public works and public safety. The report describes quantitatively what the District has done over the past three years. Goals for the current year are also included.

The report was prepared by the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation and will be an annual publication. Persons who would like copies may obtain them for $5, which covers the cost of production, by writing to the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation, Room 412, at the District Building, or by calling 727-4016.

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESIDENTS

An often times neglected, but nonetheless significant, barrier to employment is the health of a local economy. Poor economic conditions in an area intensify the effects of the most publicized barriers to employment such as: (1) lack of education and skills; (2) discrimination; and (3) job location. The more sluggish an economy, the more severe are these barriers, with an opposite effect for a growing economy. For those who are poor or disadvantaged, these barriers are more severe than for the general population.

Empirical evidence shows individuals with limited education are likely losers in the job market. Between 1973 and 1980, the proportion of job orders reported to the D.C. Job Bank requiring experience and a high school education increased while those jobs in which employers are willing to train an individual declined.

Still, other individuals who have been able to make the needed investment in human capital, which is a prerequisite for employment in many white collar occupations, will be underrepresented in higher paid occupations due to the historical patterns of racial and other forms of discrimination.

Between 1970 and 1983 nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the District of Columbia showed very little growth, less than one percent per year. Employment in the entire Metropolitan Area on the other hand grew at a rate of 3.0 percent per year. This, coupled with the limited reverse commuting (city to suburbs), is an example of a possible job location barrier.

Viewed from another perspective, in 1970, 48 percent of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Metro Area was located within the District of Columbia. By 1973, this figure had fallen to 44 percent. In 1983, the figure dropped even further to 36.3 percent, a reflection of the shift in employment growth to the Maryland and Virginia suburban ring. Because of limited transportation to suburban jurisdictions, District of Columbia residents find it difficult to get to the jobs for which many of them qualify-- service related and certain clerical jobs requiring minimum skills and education. In 1980, only 19 percent of District residents worked outside their place of residence compared to 43.5 percent for all area residents. The problem of transportation to the suburbs may be alleviated somewhat upon completion of the Metro Rail System.

CHARACTERISTICS OF JTPA PARTICIPANTS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During Fiscal Year 1983, the Job Training Partnership ACT (JTPA) replaced the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). The new program is almost identical (especially in the District) to CETA, as far as purpose and objectives are concerned. The information covers JTPA participants excluding summer youth; as such it offers some insight into the anatomy of the population served in the program.

Table XXV shows that during Fiscal Year 1983, a total of 13,601 District residents were served under JTPA. Of the 13,601 persons, 13,039 (95 percent) were black, and the remaining 5 percent were white, Hispanic, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The largest age group served was the 16-19 age bracket (54.1 percent) followed by the 14-15 age bracket (25.5 percent). Only 13 percent of those served had completed high school and 12 percent are school dropouts. Sixty-nine percent (9,438) were students currently in school. Of the 13,601 persons served, a total of 10,693 (79 percent) are on public assistance; 13,526 (99 percent) are below the poverty level as defined by OMB; 1,075 (7 percent) are single parents, and 11,058 (81 percent) fall under other family member status. In the Hispanic group, approximately 84 percent have limited English speaking ability. Of the 13,601, 73 percent were enrolled in school and the remaining 27 percent fell in the out-of-school category. Twenty-five percent were unemployed. Less than 8 percent were handicapped, offenders, displaced homemakers, and unemployment compensation claimants.

Hire More Workers,
Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

TABLE XXV

CHARACTERISTICS OF JTPA PARTICIPANTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FISCAL YEAR 1983

Characteristics	Total Participants	Percent of Total
Total	13,601	100.0
Sex		
Male	6,066	44.0
Female	7,535	56.0
All Ages		
Under 16	3,463	25.5
16-19	7,357	54.1
20-21	1,522	11.2
27-44	1,156	8.5
45-54	42	0.3
55 and Over	61	0.4
Education		
School Dropout	1,749	12.9
Student (High School or Less)	9,438	69.4
High School Graduate	1,813	13.3
Post High School	601	4.4
Ethnic Group		
Black	13,039	95.9
White	78	0.6
Hispanic	375	2.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	9	0.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	100	0.7
Family Status		
Single Parent	1,075	7.9
Parent in Two-Parent Family	109	0.8
Other Family Member	11,058	81.3
Non-Dependent Individual	1,359	10.0
Public Assistance Status		
Receiving AFDC	4,659	34.2
Receiving SSI	240	1.8
Total Receiving Public Assistance	5,794	42.6
Other	2,908	21.4
Limited English Speaking Ability	315	2.3
Handicapped	507	3.7
Offender	418	3.1
Displaced Homemaker	25	0.2
In-School	9,996	73.5
Underemployed	88	0.6
Unemployed	3,497	25.7
Other	16	0.1
Unemployment Compensation Cla.	268	2.0

Source: Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis and Office of Employability Development, D.C. Department of Employment Services.

APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE A-I

D. C. POPULATION, 1980 AND 1970

BY WARD

1980 Census

	Total		Race			
	No.	Percent	White	Black	Other	Spanish Origin
City	638,333	100.0	174,705	448,370	15,258	17,777
Ward						
1	77,200	12.1	18,900	54,300	4,200	6,000
2	72,800	11.4	30,600	38,100	3,600	3,000
3	88,700	13.9	82,300	4,000	3,100	4,000
4	83,000	13.0	10,500	70,800	1,300	1,400
5	81,700	12.8	7,000	74,000	800	800
6	73,400	11.5	15,400	57,400	900	900
7	83,600	13.1	3,300	79,800	400	600
8	77,900	12.2	6,600	70,400	900	900

	Change, 1970-1980		
	1980	1970	%Change
City	638,333	756,510	-15.6
Ward			
1	77,200	94,000	-17.9
2	72,800	95,000	-23.4
3	88,700	94,900	- 6.5
4	83,000	94,500	-12.2
5	81,700	94,200	-13.3
6	73,400	94,600	-22.4
7	83,600	94,900	-11.9
8	77,900	94,400	-17.5

Other City Data

	Percent of Total Population	
	1980	1970
White	27.4	27.7
Black	70.2	71.1
Other Races	2.5	1.2
Spanish Origin	2.8	2.0

NOTES: (a) Data for 1970 are final
(b) City total for 1980 are final
(c) Ward totals for 1980 are provisional
(d) Ward totals do not add up to city totals and within wards by race due to rounding

D. C. Gov't./OPD/DSD/DU
March 1981

TABLE A-II
PER CAPITA AND TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
WASHINGTON, D.C.
1970 - 1983

Year	Per Capita Income	Personal Total Income (millions)
1970	$ 4,775	$ 3,605
1971	5,187	3,893
1972	5,670	4,217
1973	6,062	4,477
1974	6,694	4,825
1975	7,433	5,280
1976	8,044	5,601
1977	8,768	5,978
1978	9,418	6,311
1979	10,616	6,960
1980	12,050	7,706
1981	13,672	8,661
1982	14,597	9,135
1983	15,673	9,667

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

TABLE A-III

PER CAPITA AND TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA
1970 - 1983

Year	Per Capita Income	Personal Total Income (Millions)
1970	$ 5,069	$ 14,790
1971	5,488	16,261
1972	5,937	17,957
1973	6,514	19,766
1974	7,166	21,744
1975	7,804	23,803
1976	8,511	26,032
1977	9,347	28,520
1978	10,284	31,528
1979	11,493	35,169
1980	12,871	39,492
1981	14,177	43,991
1982	15,063	50,208
1983	16,173	54,498

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

TABLE A-IV

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1970 - 1984 (In Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
TOTAL	566.7	566.6	572.0	575.0	582.2	577.6	576.2	578.7	596.3	612.5	616.1	611.0	597.9	596.6	611.6
Manufacturing	19.3	18.5	17.8	17.4	17.0	15.5	15.3	14.8	15.0	15.3	15.4	14.5	13.7	14.2	14.5
Food & Kindred Products	-----	-----	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	N/A	N/A
Printing & Publishing	-----	-----	13.0	13.0	12.7	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.2	11.4	10.8	11.4	11.5
All Other Manufacturing	-----	-----	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.9	3.0
NON-MANUFACTURING	547.4	548.1	554.1	557.6	565.2	562.1	560.9	563.9	581.3	597.2	608.7	596.5	584.2	582.3	597.1
Construction	18.4	17.8	19.3	20.7	22.1	19.6	16.3	14.4	14.5	14.3	13.2	11.7	10.6	10.1	10.8
Transp., Commun., & Public Utilities	30.8	28.6	28.6	26.1	25.8	25.1	24.7	25.6	25.6	26.0	25.7	26.5	25.9	25.8	26.0
Interstate Railroads	-----	-----	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	N/A	N/A
Transp., Except R.R.	-----	-----	8.0	5.8	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.7	7.9	8.4
Commun., Elec., Gas & Sanitary Services	-----	-----	18.3	17.8	17.6	17.1	17.1	17.4	17.5	17.8	17.3	17.6	17.9	17.9	17.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	80.1	76.0	73.8	71.9	67.4	64.9	63.9	64.1	64.5	65.3	63.6	63.0	60.0	58.8	62.9
Wholesale Trade	18.8	16.2	15.1	15.2	14.3	13.5	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.8	11.8	11.3	10.4	9.8	9.8
Retail Trade	61.3	59.8	58.8	56.7	53.2	51.4	50.9	51.2	51.6	52.5	51.8	51.7	49.7	49.1	53.1
General Merchandise	-----	-----	9.2	9.1	8.2	7.7	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.1	5.0
Food	-----	-----	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Auto. & Access. Deal. & Gas Serv. Stations	-----	-----	4.6	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Apparel & Accessories	-----	-----	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eating & Drinking Places	-----	-----	18.6	18.4	18.2	18.8	19.9	20.5	21.2	22.5	22.7	23.5	22.8	23.0	26.2
Misc. Retail Trade N.E.C.	-----	-----	15.1	14.2	13.5	11.7	11.2	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.2	10.8	21.0	20.9	21.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.8	34.2	33.4	33.6	34.4	33.2	33.2	33.7	33.9	34.7	34.4	34.2	34.7	34.5	35.4
Banking	-----	-----	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.1
All Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	-----	-----	28.2	28.2	28.6	27.5	27.4	27.8	27.8	28.2	27.6	27.1	27.5	27.4	28.3

TABLE A-IV (Continued)

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1970 - 1982 (In Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Service & Miscellaneous	134.6	134.8	138.8	141.4	144.6	145.0	146.5	150.5	161.2	172.5	181.5	187.8	192.1	197.7	203.7
Hotel & Lodging Places	-----	-----	8.3	8.7	8.0	8.1	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.2	10.4	10.0	9.8	11.1	11.8
Personal Services	-----	-----	6.2	5.8	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1
Business Services	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	24.0	24.4	26.5	28.7	32.3	35.0	34.9	35.6	37.4	40.9
Health Services	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	22.7	22.9	23.0	24.1	25.2	26.1	26.7	29.0	28.7	30.5
Legal Services	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.3	9.2	10.3	11.9	13.8	16.1	17.3	18.1	19.0	19.7
Educational Services	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19.1	19.3	19.2	22.7	25.1	26.3	31.1	33.1	32.6	----
Membership Organizations	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	28.2	28.8	28.6	28.4	29.4	29.1	29.4	29.2	28.6	29.9
All Other Services, Miscellaneous & Mining	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	29.8	28.8	29.7	32.0	33.3	34.5	34.4	33.6	68.8	66.9
Government	249.7	256.7	260.2	263.8	270.9	274.3	276.3	275.6	281.6	284.5	282.2	273.2	260.8	254.3	258.2
Federal Government	203.1	207.7	211.6	211.6	215.4	214.6	220.2	220.9	226.5	228.2	228.6	223.6	210.2	205.9	207.8
State/Local Government	46.6	49.0	48.6	52.3	55.5	59.7	56.1	54.7	55.1	56.3	53.7	49.6	50.6	58.4	50.4

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE A-V
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA
1970 - 1983 (In Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	198
TOTAL	1,184.6	1,217.7	1,262.4	1,311.4	1,336.0	1,341.6	1,365.4	1,404.3	1,478.7	1,555.6	1,592.5	1,609.7	1,602.0	1,640.6
Manufacturing	46.4	46.0	45.6	48.3	50.1	48.7	49.0	49.4	51.8	56.0	58.2	58.8	60.4	64.5
Food & Kindred Product	-----	-----	6.4	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.5
Printing & Publishing	-----	-----	18.8	19.3	19.9	18.9	19.2	20.0	21.0	22.5	23.3	22.9	23.2	25.1
All Other Manufacturing	-----	-----	20.5	22.7	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.3	25.8	28.6	29.8	30.9	32.4	34.9
NON-MANUFACTURING	1,138.2	1,171.7	1,216.8	1,263.0	1,285.9	1,292.9	1,316.4	1,354.9	1,426.9	1,499.5	1,534.3	1,550.9	1,541.6	1,576.1
Construction	70.4	73.6	83.5	92.0	89.1	73.1	71.4	73.5	80.9	85.9	81.7	77.5	68.3	74.9
Transp., Commun., & Public Utilities	60.8	60.3	62.0	62.0	62.5	60.5	61.1	62.9	64.1	67.5	71.4	73.3	74.3	75.6
Interstate Railroads	-----	-----	3.7	3.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.3	3.9
Transp., Except R.R.	-----	-----	27.0	26.9	26.7	24.9	25.4	25.7	25.7	27.7	29.6	29.7	29.6	31.0
Commun., Elec., Gas & Sanitary Services	-----	-----	31.3	31.2	31.1	31.0	31.3	32.2	33.3	34.8	36.7	38.7	40.5	40.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	229.1	235.2	245.5	255.7	250.6	253.7	260.4	269.1	283.7	296.7	301.5	308.1	305.3	313.1
Wholesale Trade	38.9	39.0	40.2	43.2	42.1	42.6	43.4	44.9	48.9	53.2	55.2	57.3	57.4	59.9
Retail Trade	190.2	196.2	205.3	212.5	208.6	211.0	217.0	224.1	234.8	243.5	246.3	250.9	247.9	253.1
General Merchandise	-----	-----	35.7	38.3	37.2	35.8	35.0	37.2	39.1	39.8	38.3	37.5	35.9	33.5
Food	-----	-----	29.1	28.8	27.9	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.8	28.8	30.7	31.1	32.1	33.5
Auto. & Access., Deal & Gas Serv. Stations	-----	-----	28.9	29.5	26.6	28.1	29.0	29.0	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.0	26.6	27.9
Apparel & Accessorie	-----	-----	16.2	16.3	15.3	14.7	15.9	16.2	16.5	17.5	17.8	18.7	18.9	19.0
Eating & Drinking Places	-----	-----	49.2	52.3	53.9	56.9	61.6	65.3	69.9	74.5	75.8	79.6	78.8	81.8
Misc. Retail Trade N.E.C.	-----	-----	46.2	47.3	47.6	47.2	46.9	47.9	50.8	54.5	56.8	57.0	55.5	57.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	66.9	69.8	73.0	77.1	78.9	76.4	77.7	81.6	84.4	88.7	90.2	90.9	92.6	94.1
Banking	-----	-----	13.8	14.6	15.6	15.8	16.2	16.8	17.6	18.1	19.5	20.0	19.9	19.5
All Other Finance, Insurance & Real Etate	-----	-----	59.3	62.5	63.3	60.6	61.6	64.8	66.8	70.6	70.7	70.9	72.8	74.6

TABLE A-IX (CONTINUED)
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D.C. STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA
(In Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Service & Miscellaneous	254.7	260.8	274.7	288.6	302.0	308.9	319.7	388.0	370.3	406.9	429.9	451.7	468.7	486?
Hotel & Lodging Places	-----	-----	14.5	15.7	15.5	16.0	16.9	17.4	18.2	19.2	20.9	20.7	21.8	23.2
Personal Services	-----	-----	17.6	17.3	16.4	16.0	16.2	16.7	17.0	17.6	17.5	18.1	18.4	19.3
All Other Services, Miscellaneous & Mining	-----	-----	242.6	255.6	270.1	276.9	286.6	303.8	335.1	370.1	391.5	412.9	429.5	444.2
Government	456.3	472.0	478.2	487.6	502.8	520.4	526.2	529.8	543.6	553.9	559.6	549.4	531.3	531.7
Federal Government	321.7	329.2	330.5	331.8	339.3	347.0	352.4	353.9	358.9	361.5	366.2	359.5	347.9	350.9
State/Local Government	134.6	142.8	147.7	155.8	163.5	173.4	173.8	175.9	184.6	192.3	193.3	189.9	183.4	180.9

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

1/ The Washington, D.C. SMSA includes: The District of Columbia; Charles, Montgomery, and Princes Georges Counties in Maryland; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Falls Church, Fairfax, Manassas, and Manssas Park; and Arlington, Fairfax, Loundoun, and Prince Willima Counties in Virginia.

TABLE A-VI
Year-to-Year Change in
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment[1]/
District of Columbia 2/

Year	Change		Comments
	Number	Percent	
1970-71	-100	*	
1971-72	5,400	1.0	
1972-73	3,000	0.5	
1973-74	7,200	1.3	
1974-75	-4,600	-0.8	national recession
1975-76	-1,400	-0.2	
1976-77	2,500	0.4	local economy recovers
1977-78	17,600	3.0	
1978-79	16,200	2.7	
1979-80	3,600	0.6	
1980-81	-3,800	-0.6	national recession[3]/
1981-82	-15,200	-2.5	national recession[3]/
1982-83	-100	*	national economy recovers
1983-84	15,000	2.5	Second year of national economic recovery

*Less than one-tenth of one percent.

1/Excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers.

2/Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

3/The national recession began in July 1981 and ended November 1982.

TABLE A-VII

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED, NUMBER AND PERCENT OF DROPOUTS, BY SCHOOL LEVELS FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS 1969-70 through 1980-83

	ELEMENTARY			JUNIOR HIGH			SENIOR HIGH			OTHER			TOTAL		
SCHOOL YEAR	Number of Students Enrolled	Dropouts No.	Dropouts Percent	Number of Students Enrolled	Dropouts No.	Dropouts Percent	Number of Students Enrolled	Dropouts No.	Dropouts Percent	Number of Students Enrolled	Dropouts No.	Dropouts Percent	Number of Students Enrolled	Dropouts No.	Dropouts Percen
1969-70	92,963	112	0.1	32,953	694	2.1	17,999	2,049	11.4	2,963	344	11.6	146,878	3,199	2.2
1970-71	90,433	99	0.1	32,692	827	2.5	18,471	2,100	11.4	2,777	322	11.6	144,373	3,348	2.3
1971-72	87,132	58	0.1	31,803	889	2.8	18,866	1,956	10.4	2,709	550	20.3	140,510	3,453	2.5
1972-73	83,272	25	0.3	31,487	517	1.6	19,844	1,838	9.3	2,851	357	12.5	137,454	2,737	2.0
1973-74	77,235	69	0.1	32,819	482	1.5	20,162	1,747	8.7	2,823	310	11.0	133,039	2,608	2.0
1974-75	73,899	37	0.1	33,021	370	1.1	19,635	1,117	5.7	2,430	199	8.2	128,985	1,723	1.3
1975-76	71,346	36	0.1	32,781	289	0.9	21,302	1,539	7.2	1,613	143	8.9	127,042	2,007	1.6
1976-77	68,501	44	0.1	30,293	296	1.0	21,263	1,070	5.0	2,694	195	7.2	122,751	1,605	1.3
1977-78	64,083	23	0.04	28,784	303	1.1	21,590	1,010	4.7	2,225	128	5.8	116,682	1,464	1.3
1978-79	59,835	16	0.03	26,516	292	1.1	19,877	717	3.6	3,487	104	3.0	109,715	1,129	1.0
1979-80	55,772	8	0.01	24,537	324	1.3	17,757	503	2.8	3,233	35	1.1	101,299	870	0.9
1980-81	52,757	13	0.02	22,565	183	0.8	16,558	654	4.0	3,026	116	3.8	94,906	966	1.0
1981-82	49,957	4	0.01	21,573	194	0.9	15,639	304	1.9	2,840	81	2.9	90,009	583	0.6
1982-83	48,726	7	0.01	20,729	105	0.5	15,224	324	2.1	2,390	48	2.0	87,089	484	0.6
1983-84	48,180	N/A	N/A	20,246	N/A	N/A	17,656	N/A	N/A	3,409	N/A	N/A	89,491	N/A	N/A

Source: D.C. Public Schools, Division of Quality Assurance

TABLE A-VIII

AVERAGE MONTHLY PROGRAM CASELOADS
SELECTED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEARS 1970 - 1984

		Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)	General Public Assistance (GPA)	Food Stamp Participation	Medicaid
FY 1970	CASES	9,818	1,745	19,666	XXXX
	PERSONS	39,742	1,904	64,391	97,160
FY 1971	CASES	16,770	2,125	29,321	XXXX
	PERSONS	61,648	2,310	91,790	112,358
FY 1972	CASES	23,799	3,172	36,100	XXXX
	PERSONS	85,438	3,404	102,445	132,529
FY 1973	CASES	28,614	3,675	38,045	XXXX
	PERSONS	98,699	3,876	108,746	160,140
FY 1974	CASES	29,808	4,082	40,122	XXXX
	PERSONS	100,751	4,349	111,958	169,274
FY 1975	CASES	31,496	5,590	39,330	XXXX
	PERSONS	103,458	5,870	110,203	179,787
FY 1976	CASES	31,425	6,422	37,991	XXXX
	PERSONS	100,323	6,807	104,912	164,138
FY 1977	CASES	31,020	5,663	36,467	XXXX
	PERSONS	95,503	5,946	95,965	137,690
FY 1978	CASES	31,661	6,145	35,263	XXXX
	PERSONS	93,837	6,390	93,271	129,156
FY 1979	CASES	31,140	6,076	36,752	XXXX
	PERSONS	88,672	6,380	93,471	123,758
FY 1980	CASES	30,533	7,095	41,438	XXXX
	PERSONS	85,038	7,381	101,862	119,359
FY 1981	CASES	28,326	5,844	41,484	XXXX
	PERSONS	80,312	6,516	99,898	111,515
FY 1982	CASES	26,054	5,241	37,569	XXXX
	PERSONS	69,734	5,844	89,505	106,316
FY 1983	CASES	23,873	5,416	34,793	XXXX
	PERSONS	62,460	5,637	85,093	94,293
FY 1984	CASES	22,960	5,483	31,949	XXXX
	PERSONS	59,624	5,671	79,944	XXXX

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Social Research and Statistics Branch.

TABLE A-IX

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFIT ACTIVITIES UNDER ALL PROGRAMS

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1961 - 1984

Year	Initial claims received 1/	Weeks claimed received	Number of payments	Amount of payments 2/	New Claims allowed on first determination 3/	First payments	Exhaustions
1961.....	59,316	448,312	404,528	$10,915,551	36,706	32,257	14,037
1962.....	49,560	365,550	322,812	9,837,988	28,047	23,388	9,489
1963.....	52,393	412,590	366,088	13,869,226	27,010	22,725	5,852
1964.....	45,334	380,572	343,635	13,423,667	24,916	20,949	5,559
1965.....	39,714	331,834	295,695	12,205,819	23,226	18,723	4,574
1966.....	35,191	259,379	231,807	10,028,218	20,483	15,736	3,223
1967.....	32,969	259,969	229,869	10,382,061	20,211	15,605	3,153
1968.....	32,908	279,936	251,010	11,905,070	19,858	16,074	3,585
1969.....	31,824	268,600	243,486	12,430,062	19,871	16,074	3,545
1970.....	39,264	369,594	342,013	18,868,850	24,692	20,901	5,155
1971.....	44,423	455,495	437,025	26,204,304	28,471	24,299	7,387
1972.4/....	50,130	478,338	475,754	33,803,189	32,292	28,163	9,076
1973.....	44,689	504,875	509,455	39,658,727	29,133	25,441	9,187
1974.....	51,513	625,002	581,850	48,626,500	34,438	29,777	11,171
1975.4/ ...	113,758	1,230,714	1,161,766	105,342,784	79,970	74,320	34,819
1976.4/....	97,813	986,694	1,073,856	103,573,817	69,676	62,749	39,568
1977.4/....	84,801	959,136	913,368	95,772,910	61,253	55,528	29,888
1978.4/....	54,692	716,693	657,211	72,367,084	39,486	34,495	15,586
1979.....	50,658	649,261	601,203 5/	71,308,031 5/	39,762	30,119	11,853
1980.4/....	56,859	720,388	663,695	83,441,111	41,839	34,544	15,225
1981.6/....	54,547	811,905	757,720	105,355,803	44,518	38,716	13,956
1982.7/....	60,183	918,690	845,631	125,483,361	N/A	42,131	22,523
1983.7/....	64,212	918,690	801,642	116,319,263	N/A	39,981	35,171
1984.7/....	55,174	653,971	558,640	79,945,130	N/A	33,223	22,126

1/ Includes new and additional claims.

2/ Not adjusted for cancelled checks and refunds.

3/ Excludes data for UCV or UCX under the regular programs.

4/ Includes Regular, Extended Benefits, Federal Supplemental Benefits, and Special Unemployment Assistance Benefits Programs.

5/ Includes late EB payments for weeks claimed prior to 1979.

6/ Includes Regular and Extended Benefits Programs.

7/ Includes Regular and Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) Program.

TABLE A-X

1985 POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES FOR ALL STATES (EXCEPT ALASKA AND HAWAII) AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Size of family unit	Poverty guideline
1	$5,250
2	7,050
3	8,850
4	10,650
5	12,450
6	14,250
7	16,050
8	17,850

For family units with more than 8 members, add $1,800 for each additional member.

Table AX

Occupations with 200 or More Annual Average Job Openings 1/
Washington, D.C. SMSA
1980-1990

	Openings Per Occupations	Opening due to Growth	Opening due to Separations
Total Occupations	60,750	25,110	35,700
Professional, Technical& Kindred Occupations	17,750	8,220	9,520
Civil Engineers	340	160	180
Electrical Engineers	930	420	500
Mechanical Engineers	260	110	150
Drafters	200	120	80
Electrical and Electronic Technicians	410	270	140
Nurses, Professional	1,490	700	790
Physicans and/or, Surgeons	410	230	170
Licensed Practical Nurses	340	110	220
Computer Programmers	640	440	200
Systems Analysts, EDP	1,120	750	370
Economists	440	210	230
Teachers, Adult Education	470	190	280
Teachers, Vocational Education or Training	220	120	100
Teachers College	220	100	130
Graduate Assistants	470	160	300
Professors	220	120	110
Associate Professors	240	120	120
Assistant Professors	210	110	100
Lecturers	490	250	240
Preschool and/or Elementary School Teachers	1,810	1,000	800
Teachers, Secondary	1,250	570	680
Writers and/or Editors	610	210	400
Public Relations Specialists	210	60	150
Accountants and Auditors	1,300	470	830
Purchasing Agents and/or Buyers	320	50	280
Buyers, Retail and/or Wholesale Trade	240	90	150
Law Clerks	250	80	170
Lawyers	1,240	400	850
Paralegal Personnel	430	280	150
Librarians	320	120	200
Personnel, Labor Rel Spec.	430	90	340
Vocational and Educational Counselors	220	110	110
Managers and Officals	1,860	700	1,150
Sales Manager, Retail Trade	210	90	120
Managers, Rest'rant, Coffee Shop, etc.	420	200	220
Managers, Store	1,010	320	680
Wholesalers	220	90	130
Sales Workers	5,970	2,280	3,680
Insurance Agents, Brokers, etc.	210	40	160
Sales Agents, Sales Rep., Insurance	210	40	160
Sales Clerks	3,390	1,320	2,080
Sales Reps., Nontechnical	650	270	380

Table A-XI (Continued)

Occupations with 200 or More Annual
Average Job Openings 1/
Washington, D.C. SMSA
1980-1990

	Openings Per Occupations	Opening due to Growth	Opening due to Separations
Sales Reps., Technical	1,510	610	900
Clerical Workers	19,230	7,110	12,180
Secretaries	6,060	2,500	3,560
Typists	1,790	430	1,360
Computer Operaters	440	330	120
Tellers	420	150	280
Accounting Clerks	830	200	630
Bookeepers, Hand	790	290	500
Cashiers	1,790	850	950
Order Clerks	290	110	180
File Clerks	330	130	200
Personnel Clerks	210	30	180
Payroll/Timekeeping Clerks	240	70	180
Receptionists	590	200	390
Switchbd OPS/Receptionist	290	80	220
Stock Clerks, StockRm, Warehouse, etc.	570	290	280
Teachers Aides/ Education Assistant	890	540	360
Switchboard Operators	230	30	200
General Clerks, Office	3,470	880	2,590
Crafts and Kindred Workers	2,370	820	1,560
Carpenters	390	50	340
Electricians	210	50	170
Painters, Maintnance	240	50	190
Plumbers and/or Pipefitters	220	40	180
Automotive Mechanics	540	300	250
Maintenance Repairers, Gen'l Utility	770	330	430
Operatives	1,270	690	580
Bus Drivers, School	250	190	60
Delivery and Route Drivers	460	250	210
Truck Drivers	560	250	310
Service Workers	10,990	4,810	6,200
Janitors, Porters, and Cleaners	4,280	1,790	2,490
Dining Room Attns, Bar Helpers, etc.	310	190	120
Cooks, Short Order/ Spec. Fast Food	290	100	190
Cooks, Restaurant	370	160	220
Cooks, Institutional	310	150	160
Waiters or Waitress	1,420	490	930
Kitchen Helpers	620	300	330
Food Preparation and Ser Wkrs, Fd Rest	1,400	760	650
Nurses Aide/Orderlies	640	310	330
Cosmetologists/Wm's Hair	290	80	210
Guards and Doorkeepers	1,060	480	570
Laborers, Ex Farm	1,310	480	830
Gardeners and Groundskp.	420	120	300
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	420	210	210
Helpers, Trade	470	150	320

1/Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

Government of the District of Columbia Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of Employment Services Matthew F. Shannon, Director

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